

US calls for restraint in W. Bank

WASHINGTON (Agencies) - The US State Department on Wednesday expressed its concern over the escalation of tension in the occupied West Bank, and called for restraint.

Department Spokesman John Hughes, commenting on recent acts of violence in which Israeli youths opened fire on a four-year-old girl from Hebron, said the US was "confident" the Israeli authorities would do their best to bring the criminals to justice.

Mr. Hughes added that the United States thinks that the renewal of violence is an expression of the urgent need for progress towards a negotiated settlement of the Palestinian issue.

Meanwhile, Ma'ariv newspaper reported the arrest of right-wing Rabbi Meir Kahane following a press conference he held in Kalandia, near Ramallah. Kahane held his press conference in front of a Palestinian refugee camp to protest against stone-throwing in the area

which resulted in the death of one Israeli and the injury of eight.

Israel Radio announced that the authorities had released one soldier and two civilians from the Kahane movement who had been held as suspects in an incident involving shots at Arab cars. Investigations are still going on regarding their participation in the disturbances that took place during a demonstration arranged by the Peace Now movement on 10 February.

Ma'ariv also reported that the Israeli authorities discovered an armed group of settlers in Hebron who were terrorising Arabs. "The leaders of this group have come from the United States recently and settled in Kiryat Arba". They will be arrested in the near future, the paper added.

The mayor of Hebron attacked the authorities for their leniency towards such incidents.



Nablus residents pass Israeli soldiers patrolling to quell disturbances (AP wire photo)

'PLO is sole representative'

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requirements, then we will agree with him."

It is now Mr. Reagan's turn to approach the Palestinians in accordance with their claims and requirements.

Any discussion of the Palestinian case must be within the framework of the United Nations. He added, "No-one has the right to speak for, represent or be a partner in what concerns this cause. The only rightful spokesman is the PLO."

Asked to comment on the United States State Department announcement that it urged Congress to increase military aid to Israel, Mr. Sourani said that since the establishment of Israel, the American budget has subsidized Israel in all its needs, military, economic and financial.

According to the Tripartite Agreement of 1950, the US guarantees the balance of power between Israel and the Arab States.

After the American declaration on the strategic co-operation with Israel in 1981, America is no more satisfied only with the balance of power, but intends Israel to be the superpower in the region, in order to humiliate the Arab states, bring them into the American sphere of influence and exploit them and their resources.

The tool of the US for reaching this end, continued Mr. Sourani, is Israel. That is why he does not find surprising at all this request to increase military aid because, "In fact, Israel is an American

satellite. In the Arab world, it is the only one that will survive."

The Star asked if the PLO would recognize Israel, but Mr. Sourani replied that recognition related to sovereignty. "When we implement sovereignty, then we make out decisions on recognition. But this cannot be a precondition because we are not a state, recognition is a state's right."

In addition, he said that the Palestinians still not recognized as a people. "You cannot recognize a people until you recognize the state. The Israelis must withdraw from occupied Palestinian territory, and a Palestinian state must be established before a process of recognition can take place."

On how soon he thought this state would be established, Mr. Sourani said that it was a matter of time, but it all depends on the Arab states' balance of power and what changes take place. But it will come about through a common struggle to reach the goal.

Mr. Sourani said that the Hizboun (Lebanese) was welcomed by the PLO. It is a plan that coincides with the 1974 Declaration, adopted at the summit conference late last year.

Mr. Sourani, who is President of the Palestinian Lawyers Association, was in Amman to attend a meeting of the Arab Lawyers Society.

The Jerusalem Star

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Demonstrations called 'most violent'

West Bank explodes

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN -- Violent demonstrations broke out on Wednesday morning in the occupied West Bank, Israeli Radio reported. They were the biggest in several years.

In Nablus students stayed out of schools, shops were closed down, hundreds of people gathered in the streets and erected barricades at the entrances of the city and in main streets.

Violent demonstrations took place and placards manifesting patriotic feelings were raised together with Palestinian flags over school buildings and balconies.

Demonstrators clashed with Israeli soldiers and border police supported by armed settlers

from Ariel and Elon Moreh settlements. Settlers fired rifle barrages in the air while soldiers used tear gas to disperse demonstrators, who retaliated by hurling rocks at army vehicles.

Two Israeli soldiers were injured and three army vehicles were damaged. A curfew was imposed on Qasaba quarter and 28 people were arrested.

In near by Balata refugee camp, demonstrators erected roadblocks, burned tires, attacked the car of a settler and injured two Israelis. A curfew was imposed on Balata and more than 20 people, mostly students and children, were arrested.

Shops and schools were closed down elsewhere in the West Bank. Demonstrators erected road blocks, waved Palestinian flags and smashed the glass of Israeli vehicle. Thirteen Arabs were arrested in Anabta.

Rock attacks clashes and arrests also took place in Tulkarin, Qalqilya and Bir Zeit.

In Al-Bireh clashes took place between re-

sidents and Israeli troops who opened fire and used teargas to disperse demonstrators. Several armed settlers attacked a mosque in the city and fired teargas at worshippers. Nineteen people were arrested.

In Ramallah violent demonstrations took place when students stayed out of school and Israeli vehicles were attacked with rocks and empty bottles. The windows of two army vehicles and two civilian cars were broken. Four Israeli and two troopers were injured.

Extremely violent demonstrations took place in Hebron on Wednesday. Shops and schools were closed down. Settlers broke into Arab houses, damaging many of them. Two people and four Israeli soldiers were hurt including two female troopers, in addition to five settlers.

Groups of vehicles carrying armed settlers arrived in Hebron at mid-day and went around the streets of Hebron opening heavy fire. About 80 people from Hebron were arrested.

New Delhi draft agreed

NEW DELHI (Agencies) -- The Non-Aligned conference political committee has achieved consensus on matters in the draft dealing with Palestine and on the general situation in the Middle East, conference Spokesman M.S. Aiyar told a press briefing here on Wednesday. But the working group has not yet agreed on the wording on Lebanon, he added.

The section on Palestine which was agreed to by the Arab working group was prepared by the PLO and the agreed section on the Middle East situation was prepared by Syria.

An Arab unified plan before the summit will stipulate the condemnation of the United States' hostile stance against the Palestinian people practicing their national legal rights, and the policy which the US seeks to impose on the region, disregarding the liberation of the Arab occupied lands, Al-Khaleej newspaper reported.

The Arab plan affirms that permanent and just peace cannot be achieved in the Middle East until the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territories it has occupied since 1967.

The draft resolution of the summit went under consideration after opening ceremonies on Monday. His Majesty King Hussein addressed the session, which was inaugurated by Cuban President



Lebanese President Amin Gemayel addresses the Non-Aligned summit after his unexpected arrival in New Delhi on Tuesday

Fidel Castro, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, whose country is one of the founding members of the Non-Aligned Movement, took over the chair and also addressed the 100 assembled leaders.

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No agreement in London

Oil collapse comes near

The stalemate in the London pricing and production talks of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) oil ministers continued on Wednesday, and participants' statements were less and less enthusiastic. Star London Correspondent Len Rock-

ingham looks at the implications. LONDON -- A drama of truly historic and global importance has been taking place in London during the past week. It concerns the price of oil, of course, and the attempt by the majority of Opec members to hold the organization together. They are doing so not only in their interests but also, as they see it, in the interests of the world economy as a whole.

The danger is that, in today's depressed international market for oil, if individual oil producers try to undercut each other's prices, then there could be a price-free-for-all leading to a head-long collapse in world oil prices. This would damage the oil producers and also the world banking system, because many producers like Venezuela and Nigeria have large debts with the world's major banks. It could also have far-reaching effects on all the development projects world-wide, which are financed by petrodollars, either directly or through the banking system.

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Opec faces critical period of history

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In the first case, Algeria, Iran, Nigeria, Libya and Venezuela follow the lead of the Arab Gulf producers for a \$ 29-30 reference price. This would require Nigeria to move marginally upwards with its extra-light crude following last week's price slash of \$ 5.50 a barrel. Lagos seems to be ready, provided that North Sea producers stick to \$ 30.50 per barrel despite mounting pressure to cut further. In addition, Opec would need to keep combined output at 17 million barrels of oil or less until the end of the summer.

The second case is no agreement - pandemonium. Mexico would kick off by implementing a retroactive cut to February, a move already "delayed" by a week. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the UAE would slash the market to \$ 27 a barrel - a straight 22 per cent cut. The British National Oil Company would follow suit with another \$ 3 shaving. And Nigeria would instantly reply with a similar deep cut with no end in sight for the unbalancing momentum.

"We've never found ourselves in such a trap before," admitted to me Abdul Rahman Al-Zamil, Saudi Arabia's under-secretary for trade, a month ago in Riyadh. "Now that the market commands a cut, everybody is screaming at us to hold the line. Oddly

enough, were we to slash our price to \$ 20 a barrel, it would spell disaster for the international financial community."

But would it really?

After extensive economic reviews and computer simulation runs, both Washington and Tokyo have finally come out in the open to favour an outright price shaving. No wonder: Americans and Japanese are paying some \$ 120 billion a year for their imported oil. Altogether, the OECD industrial club disbursed a whopping \$ 250 billion last year to foot its oil bill.

So, for each dollar shaved from the Arabian light marker crude, now standing at \$ 34 a barrel, the industrial world would pocket \$ 7 billion a year.

Stimulating recovery?

If prices drop to an average of \$ 25 a barrel (which, by the way, is the level at which North Sea crude was discounted by international bankers in London last week), it could save the northern states about \$ 55 billion a year according to the American Express Bank. And that could stimulate the combined industrial nations' GNP by 0.75 per cent, cut inflation and interest rates by a full percentage point and speed up a badly needed world recovery.

For the Third World, the value of its commodities would firm up again. Non-oil producers among developing countries would save \$ 20 billion a year and the cost of their commercial debt could be trimmed by \$ 2.4 billion a year.

It would be as if Western banks suddenly shifted all the debt burden from the non-oil producing south into Opec's lap, after shutting the loan valves last summer.

Act II will shift to the dollar. No matter how low the oil price drops, if the US currency remains as buoyant as last year, the price drop will be nil. Thus, the dollar must go down to lessen further the cost of crude sold down to against greenbacks. That is exactly what President Reagan is trying to achieve before the start of the 1984 presidential race.

If interest rates go down in the US relative to Europe and Japan, the dollar should weaken. Yet, that drop might be less than expected, first because oil price cuts will reduce the anticipated trade balance deficits and second, because crucial election on Sunday in France and in West Germany and later in the UK could push the dollar back up again.

Act III will be played by the oil industry early summer. Oil inventories have never been so low around the world, standing at about 100 days of supply. This is in sharp contrast to 1980 (109 days of supply or 1 billion barrels more), when the real oil glut started. And oil traders, consumers and large multinational scramble to dip even more into their stock anticipation of a price war, we are close to the 1978 red line when inventory stood at a low 87 days on the eve of the revolution. The industry must therefore soon replenishing, especially for the summer motoring season.

Act IV is really what will count. Whether the recovery is strong enough will be a crucial factor to keep Opec countries together. But the biggest threat here may come from where Cheysson was wrong in 1980 - and is my bet as well as Sheikh Ahmad al-Yamani's own forecast: That good old consumption patterns will reappear in West and in Japan. The push of oil-energy sources is already receding, and Opec should recover a substantial share of energy market. Unless, naturally, the industrial world shuts an import tax on crude to defend its own energy sources. But then what would the recovery come from?

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'Nkomo has fled'

ZIMBABWE -- Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's office said Wednesday opposition leader Joshua Nkomo had left Zimbabwe illegally because police held his passport. The statement was made by an aide as Mugabe is also out of Zimbabwe, attending the Non-Aligned summit in India.

Police seized Nkomo's passport in mid-February after they had prevented him from flying out of the country. Statements by official spokesmen and an Nkomo supporter in Bulawayo, indicated Nkomo fled to Botswana after unsuccessful attempts to arrange a meeting between him and top government officials.

Home Affairs Minister Herbert Ushelokunze flew to Bulawayo on Monday after Nkomo had accused government troops of seeking to kill him during a swoop against political dissidents. Soldiers had raided Nkomo's suburban home but Nkomo had already gone into hiding.

An aide of Nkomo's said he refused to meet Ushelokunze and instead, sent a letter to Acting Prime Minister Simon Muzenda in Harare, requesting a meeting at which he could be given assurances for his personal safety.

'Women have a right to work'

By Leila G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN--The eighth of March every year is International Women's Day, and each country celebrates it in its own way. But in the mind of Jordan's Minister of Social Development In'am Mufti, it is not just a day for celebration.

Mrs. Mufti, Jordan's first and only woman minister, sees the occasion as a day to remind the world of a sector of society that has not had the attention and opportunities in life they should. Mrs. Mufti says that this is the case with every group that has been given an international day, or in some cases an international year, which in 1975 was for women.

"This is a day when women all over the world take the opportunity to initiate programmes and put emphasis on the question of women and their role, seek ways and means to improve the conditions of women, and to think of women everywhere," she told The Star in a private interview.

Asked about progress in improving the situation of women in Jordan, she replied that according to international standards Jordan has done very well indeed, in spite of many adverse circumstances.

"I believe that the main reason behind this advancement is that they were assisted by the availability of education to women, similar to that of men, and the ratio of women taking advantage of it is the highest in the area. I believe that education is a basic need for development."

The other reason for this advancement is the "very strong backing of the head of the country, His Majesty King Hussein, and of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, and the government," she added.

The minister also gave credit to Jordanian women saying that society should not forget what they have done to reach this advantage by proving



In'am Al-Mufti

themselves in their jobs and performing an effective role in the economy and society, particularly in voluntary work.

A theme for women

On what the ministry was doing for women, Mrs. Mufti pointed out that the theme for its programme for 1983 is the economic productivity of women in rural and heavily populated, low-income urban areas. The programme will focus on women who have not had appropriate opportunities in life, who are uneducated whose income and that of their families is low, and therefore need assistance in raising their standards of living, handling

family affairs, nutrition, health, and family planning.

Mrs. Mufti emphasized that all this should be accompanied by equipping these women with skills that would enable them to add to the family income. "Our programme for International Women's Day stems from this theme, and therefore we are honouring women who have started and run their own production enterprises, which ultimately leads to the increase of the national income, and most important, creates job opportunities and stability in the economy of the country."

The minister continued to say that she and her staff were now working on

a very big programme in the Department of Women's Affairs that would enable families to increase their incomes by engaging in cottage and small industries in villages and low-income urban areas. At the same time, they are working with the National Federation of Women's Organizations in Jordan to reach as many families as possible through their women. This coincides with the ministry's plans for integrating women into the labour force, a necessity for the success of the development plan.

"If you study the reasons for the shortage in Jordan's labour force, you will find that it is caused mainly by the fact that more than 51 per cent of the population is below 15 years of age, and are of an age that puts them outside the labour force, thus limiting it," said Mrs. Mufti.

She went on to say that for the shortage another reason is that more than one-third of the labour force is employed outside the country, and also because of the small ratio of women's participation in it.

Right to work

Commenting on The Star's question on whether this need was the only reason for involving women in the labour force, Mrs. Mufti said, "We have to tap the women's force to fill this gap, but at the same time, combined with such a need, I personally insist on women's rights as human beings and as citizens, their right to work, in particular. I also believe that the participation of men and women together would lead to the healthy development of the nation."

Mrs. Mufti said that the ministry is developing a new system for reaching the women who have been neglected up till now. This will involve organising health and human services in Amman by following the administrative distribution and organization of the capital, which is divided into nine areas. The new system will subdivide these areas into local communities, where

there will be a preparatory women's committee to organize the women.

First, Mrs. Mufti said, there was representative for every 20 families, and then a subcommittee of women representing 100 families would be formed. The committee would be aware of all details concerning the families. In case of any serious matter, this subcommittee will then bring it up to the executive committee.

"This way, we will know about the need for training, for marketing products, and will be able to form co-operatives and co-ordinate family affairs," she said. She added that the programme is being organized by the National Federation of Women's Organizations which enable the combined efforts of the ministry and the Federation to reach each family in need.

Another new organization through the process of being formed and is already registered, is the "Social Solidarity Fund."

Clean water for all

The minister concluded by saying that the theme of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women for this year is "Water, All" which is also the 1983 theme of the local national federation, which is affiliated to it.

This is a very important subject, said Mrs. Mufti, because of the fact that women in many areas still have to carry water to their homes, which is often below health standards. The National Federation of Business and Professional Women will be initiating a programme, in co-operation with the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, the Princess Rahma Centre, Allan, Unicef, and other organizations.

Such useful and practical programmes are indicative of the active participation and interest of women groups in the country, particularly at the voluntary level, and fulfill the aims of such events as International Women's Day.

Speakers emphasise training

Labour conference combines three sectors

AMMAN (Star) -- The 11th Arab Labour Conference (ALC), being held this week in Amman, is seen as one of the most important such gatherings ever to take place. It combines representatives of governments, private sector employers and labour.

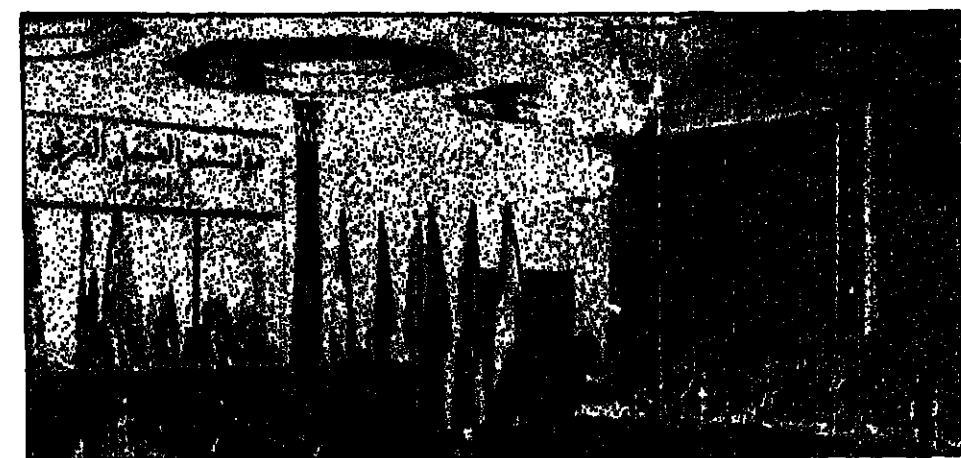
Heads of delegations to the ALC on Wednesday were received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Regent, under whose patronage the conference is being held. He reviewed the conference and stressed the importance of Arab economic integration, especially in manpower resource use.

The ALC, being held at the Amra Hotel, is attended by 300 representatives of the International Labour Organization, the Federation of Arab Trade Unions, the Federal of Arab Unity and high-level delegations from Arab countries. It is under the auspices of the Arab Labour Organization (ALO).

In earlier sessions the conference has heard addresses from the ministers heading their countries' delegations, who emphasized the importance of raising the quality of Arab labour and pointed out that movement of workers between Arab countries is a key element in the Arab economy. ILO Deputy Director Saleh Burqan has also addressed the conference, as have ALO Director General Hashem Al-Banani and Jordanian Labour Minister Jawad Al-Anani.

Prince Hassan, in his opening address on Sunday, raised the topic of the Arab common market for labour and other aims of the ALO, which seeks to enable Arab states to use their labour resources to maximum effectiveness. He proposed that an international institution should be established to support training efforts for unskilled migrant labourers.

The conference will continue its working sessions until next Wednesday, taking up the topics raised by participants' speeches for concrete action.



Labour Minister Jawad Al-Anani addresses the ALC session (Petra photo)

AMMAN -- A seminar will be held on Saturday at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office, on Jordan's position among Arab petroleum economies, under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent.

AMMAN -- The Ministry of Health has cautioned the public against buying the local white cheese except from shops and groceries licensed by the municipality. The warning was issued after several poisoning cases as a result of eating contaminated cheese.

TUNIS -- Jordan has contributed \$110,500 to the Arab League Secretariat General as its share of the first installment in the cost of the Arab League's residence in Tunis. Jordan is the first Arab country to honour its obligation in this respect.



A crane removes wreckage of a car overturned by last weekend's storms

(Photo by Hassan Ibrahim)

Rainfall hits record levels

By Ahmad Shaker

Special to the Star

AMMAN -- About 60 million cubic metres of water fell in the Amman area during the storms from last Friday to Sunday. A record of 1.7 metres of snow was recorded at Ras Munif near Ajloun.

The storms have caused widespread damage and disruption; but Amman Airport continued operations without incident.

Meteorology Department Director Ali Abanda told The Star this winter had been exceptionally cold throughout the season, with five snowstorms so far. Snow has fallen on a total of 17 days since January which is very unusual for Jordan.

Cairo rugby team due here

AMMAN (Star) -- Jordan's first-ever international rugby match will be played on Friday when the Jordan Rugby Football Centre (RFC) team meets Cairo for the newly-instituted Amm Trophy.

The match will be played at the Wimpsey's Reservoir Pitch on the Suweleh-Eighth Circle road, kickoff at 1 p.m. It will be the first match in a series that will be held either annually or semiannually.

RFC met the Egyptian team on 25

February in Cairo. Cairo came out on top 18-10, which the RFC players attributed to their superior back line. Highlights of the game included an excellent try scored by Randy Taylor and one by Alan Voght from a five-yard scrum. Cairo won on two breakaway tries just as the clock ran out.

Amman RFC went south to play Aqaba on 11 February, and thrashed the port city footballers 28-0. Amman scorers included Alan Purkinson, Randy Taylor, Ian Spriggins, Brian Wilson and Dave Gauthier.

'Teachers need chance to learn'

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN -- The University of Jordan participated in a seminar on teachers in Arab universities at King Saud University in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia from 27 February to 2 March. Officials from three of the university's faculties attended.

Dr. Mohammad Hamdan, head of research at the university, told The Star upon returning that all three of the Jordanian participants had submitted research papers. The responsibility of teachers was the main topic under consideration.

Dr. Hamdan, who served as moderator of the discussions, said the seminar had recommended that all Arab universities establish programmes to enable faculty members within departments to learn from one another and advance in their fields, especially the younger teachers.

"All Arab universities must co-operate in ranking, appointments

and requirements for promotion," Dr. Hamdan added. Universities were asked to give their faculties ample rewards and to let them take part in seminars and conferences, perhaps on a rotating basis. The importance of faculty exchanges was also stressed.

The seminar also said young people should be kept in touch with their people's traditions and prepared to confront anti-Islamic or other undesirable trends. Governments were also asked to promote the Arabization of university education and the use of Arabic in writing scholastic works.

Participants praised the heroic resistance of teachers at schools and universities in the occupied Arab territories, and "demanded that all Arab universities aid the universities in the occupied territories, to make it possible for them to continue their noble mission," Dr. Hamdan said.

King Hussein addresses

summit

Continued from page 1

The New Delhi conference has been the occasion for extensive behind-the-scenes contacts. His Majesty King Hussein met Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in New Delhi at 12:00 o'clock noon Jordan time on Monday in the presence of Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the director of President Mubarak's political office, Dr. Osama Al-Baz.

The official Jordanian news agency Petra said the two leaders exchanged views on Arab and international issues, mainly developments in the Palestinian cause and efforts to reach a just and durable solution in the Middle East. The two leaders also discussed several other issues on the agenda of the Non-Aligned summit conference.

His Majesty King Hussein, in his widely-reviewed address on Monday, said the current Non-Aligned session was the object of "hopes which all people pin on it in view of the issues and problems facing the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement and in view of the challenges and dangers threatening them as well as world peace and security."



His Majesty King Hussein meets Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in New Delhi



P.O. Chairman Yasser Arafat listens to Mr. Mubarak's speech before the Non-Aligned summit on Tuesday



Lebanese President Amin Gemayel (left) and Prime Minister Shafiq Al-Wazzan at the New Delhi summit (AP wirephotos)

Alecso panel approves projects

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Special to the Star

AMMAN -- Royal Scientific Society Director General Albert Butros returned here on 27 February after taking part in a meeting of the Advisory Committee for Scientific Administration at Alecso, the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization in Tunisia.

Alecso was founded in 1981. It advises Arab countries on the administration of scientific programmes in short medium and long-range plans.

Dr. Butros spoke to The Star on his return. "The committee, over a four-day period, reviewed scientific and development projects covering the 1982 and 1983 cycle and made a number of recommendations with regard to implementation," he said.

"Projects are proceeding in a satisfactory manner, except for some difficulties related to two or three projects, especially those of a co-operative nature and those on which

there was insufficient response from the states or agencies."

Dr. Butros said that the committee discussed the long-range science plan in 1982 - 2000, as well as two medium-range plans of six years each. These were approved with some modifications, particularly geared towards greater realism.

The plan for 1984-85 was divided into a number of programmes, each one including a set of projects. Dr. Butros named the approved programmes for 1984 and 1985: environment, renewable energy sources, marine studies, hydrological studies, "cultural security" studies and scientific instruments. Support of research and development capabilities and projects, development of scientific and technological information systems, development of resource materials especially in areas of food and agriculture are also planned.

Asked about the second East Arab, Dr. Butros replied, "It means Conference on the Application of Science Technology to Development in the Arab states," a part of a series of regional conferences around the world. The "East Arab" conference was held in Morocco in 1978. The second East Arab meeting will be held in the coming months, and the committee in Tunisia approved the allocation of a budget within Alecso.

"The recent approach since 1981 by Alecso to seek advice of heads of research organizations on scientific programmes is a step in the right direction, mainly because it involves Arab scientific committees directly process of planning, co-ordinating and implementing scientific and technological activities."

"This makes for greater realism and produces a sense of involvement on the part of those who are actively engaged in scientific research and services in the Arab world."

University of Jordan news

• A DELEGATION from the World Health Organization (WHO) will pay a visit to the University of Jordan on 24 March to discuss with university officials the possibility of transforming the teaching medical unit into a regional unit. University President Abdul Salam Majali instructed the dean, Faculty of Medicine to form a committee to prepare studies and documents for discussion in the meeting with WHO experts.

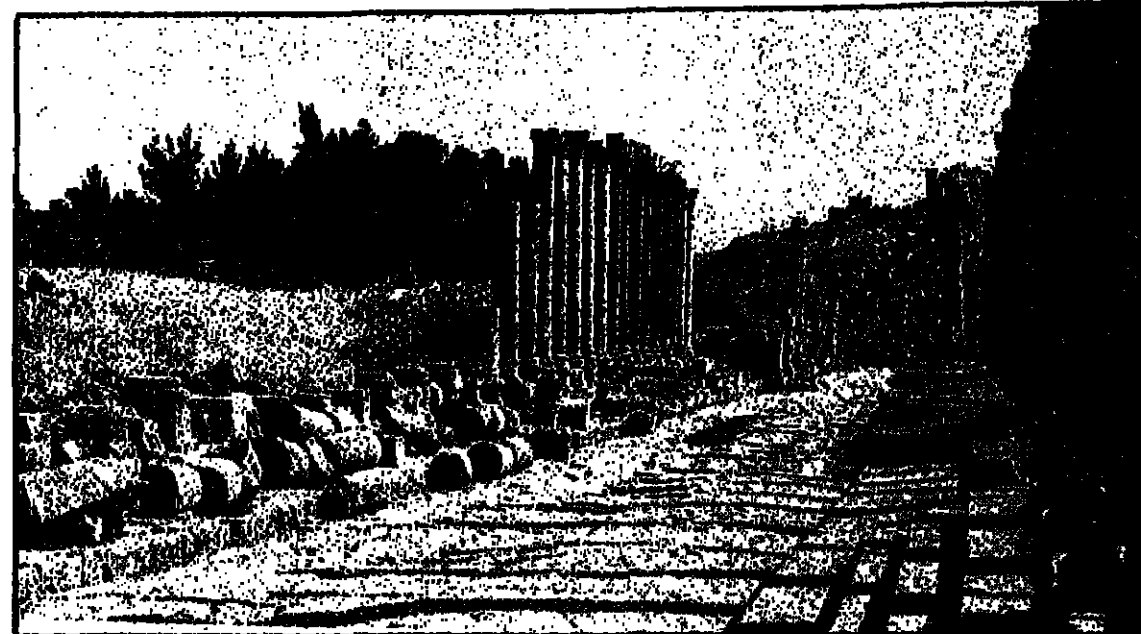
• THE CHEMISTRY club at the University's Chemistry Department has decided to conduct a field trip to the Arab Potash Company site on the Dead Sea on Thursday, 10 March.

• AN ARTS festival will take place this month including the university choir group, dabke dances from northern Jordan Caucassian dances and the university's band. It will be held at Samir Rifai auditorium at 4 p.m. Saturday and Sunday 12 and 13 March.

• THE FRIENDS of the Blood Bank will present a concert to benefit the sons of martyrs in Beit Al-Maqdes school. Charles Metropolis and Badladin band will perform, on Wednesday 9 March at Samir Rifai auditorium. The proceeds will go to the children of martyrs.

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The sound and light show will bring the Jerash ruins to life

Jerash to light up by end of April

By Kathy Spillman
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN— The great Roman ruins at Jerash will come alive this spring with a sound and light show which will highlight dramatically the history of the ancient city.

The show, which will be shown in the evenings from the end of April until the end of November, weather permitting will take place in three areas around the antiquities site. According to Mr. Yousef Jamal Alami, director of the Tourism Project for Jerash and Pe-

tra, the show will start at the area of existing resthouse, which will either be torn down or converted into a museum. "The show there will cover most of the Roman street, most of the eastern and part of the western area of the city," he said.

The programme which will last approximately half an hour in this area will consist of a history of Jerash accompanied by music. It will give a broad background of Jerash's heritage designed to appeal to the tourist. "Many people visit Jerash unaware of the richness and complexity of its history," Mr. Alami said.

After spending the first half hour the show by the Roman street, visitors will then walk to the Forum. There they will stand for a period of 10 minutes in order to give them the flavor and atmosphere of what the area might have been like during Roman times.

The third part of the programme will be a brief sound and light show held in the south theatre. "All together it will be a 40 to 50-minute show," said Mr. Alami.

Narration will be in four languages, Arabic for local visitors, and English, French and German for international tourists. There will be one show each on four nights of the week and two shows on each of the three remaining evenings.

The script for the show was composed by Nabil Sawalha, director of the Haya Arts Centre and Hisham Yassin, famous Jordanian dramatist and writer.

According to Mr. Alami, the idea of light shows on Jordan's antiquities was proposed before 1967. In late 1966, the Department of Antiquities had a small light show on the Citadel, the Roman theatre in Amman and the Damascus Gate in Jerusalem. "This was done in co-operation with Amman Municipality," he said.

In 1967 the department discussed with the World Bank the possibility of a loan for a sound and light project in Jerash.

In 1977, the World Bank approved a loan for the Jerash project. The loan would cover 50 per cent of the cost while the Jordanian government would finance the rest.

The Dutch electrical engineering firm Philips was hired in 1979 to organize all technical aspects of the show and provide and install the equipment.

The three-year project cost a total of JD 300,000. 200,000 of it for technical costs. This included equipment and technical works such as loudspeakers, tape recordings and actors' fees for laying and connection of electrical cables cost JD 70,000, and JD 30,000 was spent on excavating the area to install equipment.

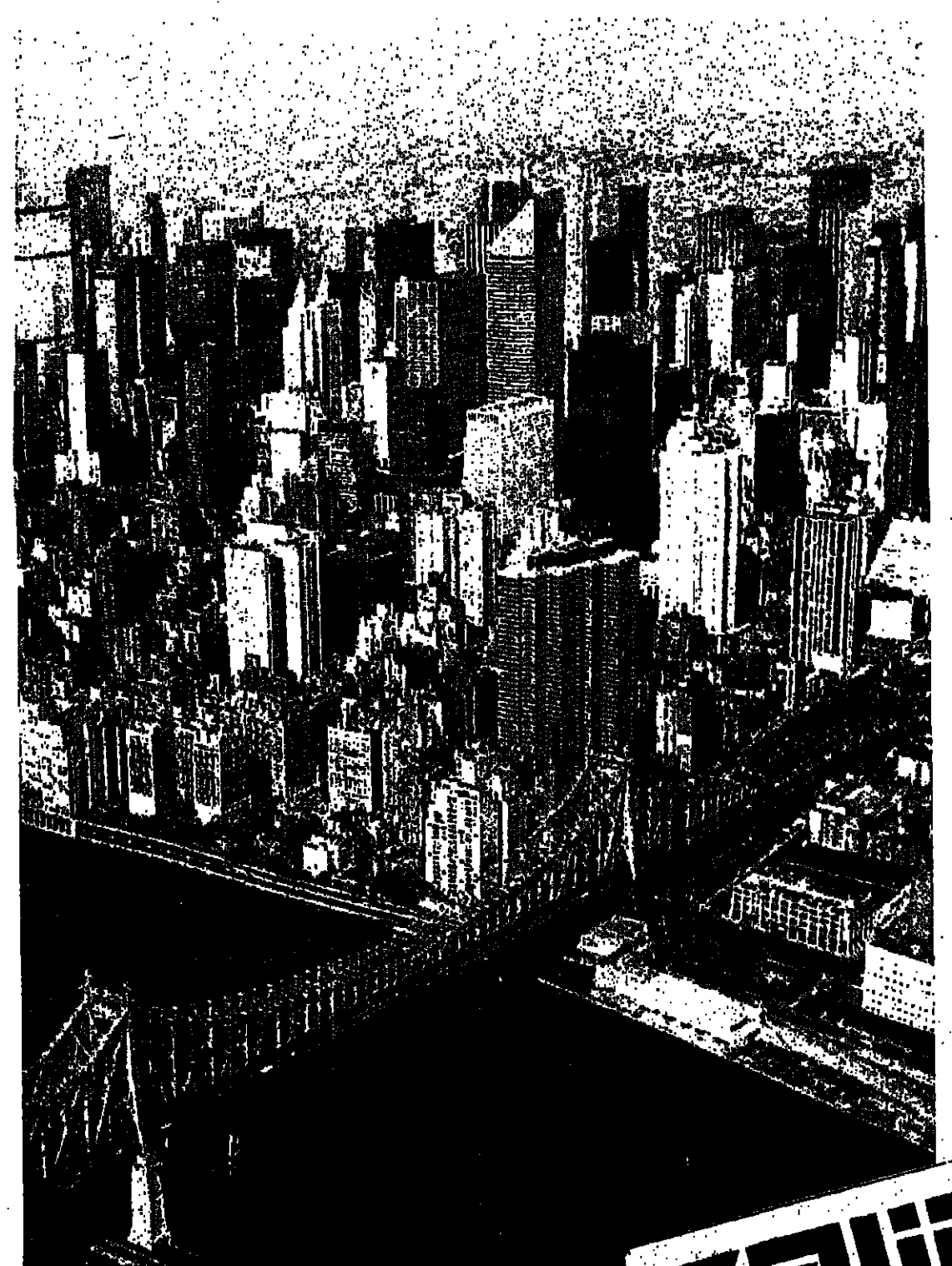
Economic benefit

Mr. Alami said that the sound and light show was originally scheduled to begin last year in July. "It was then, but because of the invasion of Lebanon, it was postponed," he said.

He emphasized that the project represents a good opportunity to attract more people to the antiquities in Jerash. "It will also have an economic benefit for Jerash and the country as a whole," he said.

When the government begins to pay the loan from the World Bank in 1985, there are plans to begin another sound and light project, possibly in Petra. But this would be a long-term project, as Petra would pose problems not found in the Jerash project.

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Banks on top

By Mamdouh El Ghaly

This was the week of banks—in particular four of them, who occupied more than three-quarters of all market dealing. The sharpest increases and decreases in share values took place within this sector.

Industry had its worst week since the opening of the market. Handling in the shares of 22 companies representing the sector this week did not exceed JD 184,000 or 7 per cent of the market total.

Cairo Amman Bank had more surprises to offer. The share value retreated to JD 45 on the last day of the week, down from a high of JD 59 during last week. The sharp drop is difficult to explain.

Bank of Jordan, had the largest rise in share value: 16.8 per cent, reached gradually over the week.

During the week from 1-7 March 362,000 shares were handled at a value of more than JD 2.5 million divided among 1,650 contracts, an increase of 21.7 per cent compared to last week.

The snowstorm did not affect buyers activities. Average daily handling reached JD 510,000 with deviation of 26 per cent or 5.2 per cent of total dealing.

The banks sector occupied 86.5 per cent of market handling, an increase of 6.4 points compared to last week. Jordan National Bank had 33.9 per cent of the sector or 29.7 per cent of market total; Cairo Amman Bank 29.3 per cent of the sector (25.6 per cent of the market total); Bank of Jordan 15.7 per cent (13.8 per cent); Jordan Gulf Bank 11.2 per cent (9.8 per cent). The industry sector came second with 7 per cent of total transactions: a drop of 4.3 points. Four companies occupied 63.4 per cent of the sector or 4.6 per cent of the market. Intermediate Petrochemical Industries represented 17.5 per cent of the sector; Jordan Cement Factories 12.4 per cent; National Steel Industry 11.9 per cent; Jordan Petroleum Refinery 11.3 per cent, and Arab Pharmaceutical Industries 10.3 per cent.

The insurance sector had 3.3 per cent of total transactions, a drop of 0.6 points. Three companies in this sector occupied 60.8 per cent of the sector or 2 per cent of the market total. General Insurance represented 22.8 per cent of the sector; Middle East Insurance 20.1 per cent and Jordan Insurance 17.9 per cent.

Services sector had 3.2 per cent of the market, down 1.5 points. National General Investments Company represented 44.3 per cent of the sector and Arab International Investments and Trade 25.3 per cent.

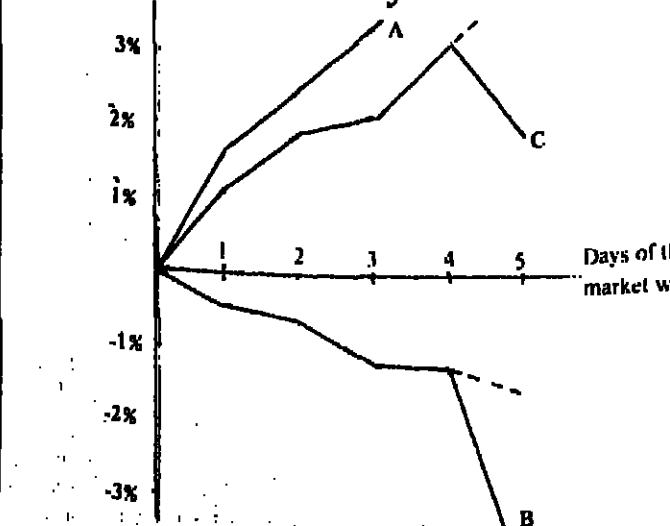
The shares of 55 companies were handled during this week. Twenty-eight companies' shares improved in value, including Bank of Jordan which closed at JD 30.850 up from JD 26.400; Jordan National Bank at JD 18.900 up from JD 16.900; Jordan Dairy at JD 1.100 up from JD 1.010; Arab International Investment and Trade at JD 1.130 up from JD 2.010.

The shares of 17 companies dropped in price. Cairo Amman Bank closed at JD 45,000 down from JD 50; United Insurance at JD 4.200 down from JD 4.500; Intermediate Petrochemical Industries at JD 1.680 down from JD 1.760; and The Industrial Development Bank at JD 1.680 down from JD 1.740. Ten companies recorded no change in share prices.

The record figure showed a good improvement. During the first four days of the week there was a general rise in prices but on the last day alone there was an overall drop of 1.4 points due to the Cairo Amman Bank shares which came down on this one day by 23.5 per cent. The outcome of the week was a rise of 4.7 per cent in the mean record figure. Without the big drop in Cairo Amman Bank, the gain would have been more than 5.5 per cent.

Hesitation was measured at a daily average of 1.4 per cent indicating unstable prices.

The weekly record



A. Average of companies whose shares showed a price increase this week
B. Average of companies with a price decrease
C. The mean record figure
BROKEN LINES: Figures calculated without the influence of the Cairo Amman Bank deal

Filipino minister assesses situation

Labour market still strong

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Philippine Labour and Employment Minister Blas Ople, on a three-stop Middle East visit last week, assessed the market for Filipino labour in the light of falling oil export revenues, and looked into other labour-related problems.

Mr. Ople visited Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Iraq. In each country he held talks with government officials towards facilitating the employment of Filipinos and smoothing out problems. During a stopover in Amman on the way home, he told The Star that during his Baghdad visit from 3-4 February, he had proposed that financial institutions in the Philippines support the employment of Filipinos in Iraq.

Mr. Ople said this was in response to President Saddam Hussein's request that companies and countries assisting Iraq in its development stay with it during its time of adversity, the war with Iran. Many international firms have agreed to continue their projects in Iraq, with independent financing for the time being.

There are about 38,000 Filipino workers in Iraq, mostly in nursing, construction and other medical and technical professions. Mr. Ople's proposal was made as a way of enabling them to continue coming to work in Iraq profitably, despite liquidity problems the country now faces.

There is a ceiling of 50-60 per cent on the portion of basic pay a Filipino is

allowed to send home. This ceiling and a waiting period of up to two months for approval of remittances have put many Filipino workers in a situation of "too many dinars" that they cannot send home and cannot spend, Mr. Ople said. He proposed that up to 70 per cent of a project's payroll could be paid in Manila, in Philippine pesos.

In exchange, the Philippine institutions would buy Iraqi dinars, "probably at the official exchange rate," provided they were allowed to maintain a block dinar account in Baghdad. Mr. Ople says he expects this proposal to be adopted, and perhaps to be signed when Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan visits the Philippines in the next two months.

7,000 nurses a year

Iraq has a large number of new hospitals and medical institutions, Mr. Ople observed. This would present the Philippines with a continued large labour market. He said his country's output of 7,000 nurses a year—all from high-quality four-year programmes—far exceeds domestic demand. In Jordan, 2,000 out of about 3,000 Filipino workers are nurses.

Mr. Ople visited Saudi Arabia for a week, and spoke with many private and government officials as well as King Fahd and Interior Minister Prince Naif Ibn Abdul Aziz. Filipino workers in that country number 180,000—the fourth largest expatriate group.

The Philippine interagency mission to Saudi Arabia was investigating what Mr. Ople called "the stability of Saudi

development policies" in the light of a decline in oil income, and its impact on Filipino labour. But he said he was told there is no need to fear widespread unemployment of expatriates, including Filipinos, in the near future.

There will be no cuts in budgeted development projects for the third year of Saudi Arabia's five-year plan (1981-85); but some projects may be deferred, Mr. Ople was told. Saudi officials also assured him of a continued attitude of friendship and co-operation with respect to labour exchange.

However, Prince Naif suggested that the Philippine and Saudi governments perfect administrative methods for screening workers, to eliminate any problems between employer and employee, raise the quality of labour exported and combat the activities of illicit recruitment agencies.

In Jordan, Mr. Ople held a brief meeting with Labour Minister Jagwad Al-Anani. Dr. Anani, during a visit to the Philippines in November 1981, signed a memorandum of understanding on labour movement intended to combat recruiters and improve labour quality. Mr. Ople says this memo, which is preliminary to a formal agreement, has helped to facilitate the flow of qualified Filipino labour to Jordan. He and Dr. Anani discussed the memo and other subjects concerned with Filipino labour.

Health Minister Zuhair Malhas was also part of the discussions. Mr. Ople said both Dr. Malhas and Dr. Anani expressed great appreciation of the contribution of Filipino workers, and testified to their all-around excellence.

Mr. Ople had high praise for the continued strength of the Jordanian economy in the current situation. "I am a great admirer of Jordanian ingenuity" in dealing with problems raised by political vicissitudes, the world recession and interruptions of external aid.

UDD tenders due 2 April

AMMAN (Star) — Contractors have been invited to tender for the construction of infrastructure and public buildings in three new areas under Amman's urban renewal scheme, The Star learned.

The bidding is open to international companies which prequalified under the original tendering procedures last year. That process was interrupted when the Urban Development Department (UDD) undertook a review of designs for homes and public spaces in the three new areas, Marka, Quweismeh and North Russeifa. Contracts for upgrading of services in squatter areas were not affected.

Salt centre will cost JD 1m

AMMAN — Kuwait's Al-Nasiriya Construction Company will start work on the construction of a cultural centre for Salt city in mid-April, The Star learned. Al-Nasiriya won the contract with a low bid of JD 1 million. It is to finish the work in 15 months.

The Salt cultural centre project is completely financed by a group called the Friends of Salt, which has an all-Kuwaiti membership. Its design attempts to preserve the architectural character of the historic city. The design was contributed free of charge by the Jordanian office of Lebanese consulting firm Dar Al-Handasa.

The centre will be used for Salt's cultural, social and recreational activities, as well as a conference hall. The auditorium will have a seating capacity of 2,500.

A UDD official said the tenderers have until 2 April to submit bids for the work in Marka.

The project is supported by a \$21 million loan from the World Bank.

• **IRBID** — Irbid will boost water supply by a total of 4,000 cubic metres a day, the Jordan News Agency Petra reports. A Water Supply Corporation project is to bring the water to the city from four new wells in Al-Aqab region via 24-inch pipes. The increase brings Irbid's total water supply to 27,000 cubic metres a day.

MEED magazine reported in its latest issue that the Jordan Valley Authority had received bids for five contracts in its Irbid water supply scheme, which will bring water from wells in the Wadi Al-Arab. Tenders from a large number of international and local firms are being evaluated by two American consulting companies.

• **AMMAN** — The King Talal Dam on the Zarqa River has overflowed and the sluiceways were opened last week, the Jordan News Agency Petra reported. The dam, with a total capacity of 56 million cubic metres, was first filled in the winter of 1979. It stores water for irrigation in Jordan Valley agriculture. The Jordan Valley Authority is now having the dam raised by 16 metres and a hydroelectric power station installed.

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Jabal Amman 2nd Circle near 'Al Fahm Restaurant and French Loft
A road map indicating the location of Al-Ma'moura Aquarium
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Badran opens canal, inspects dam

Mukhaibeh tap is on

MUKHAIBEH, Northern Jordan (Star) -- Prime Minister Mudar Badran last Thursday inaugurated the canal from a powerful artesian well near here to Adasiya in the Jordan Valley, completed on schedule by South Korea's Hanbo General Construction Company.

The canal cost JD 3 million to build, the official Jordanian News Agency Petra reported. It carries water from the Mukhaibeh well to the East Ghor Canal at Adasiya, 11.6 kilometres away. The well, discovered on 21 June 1982, is said to be the biggest in the world. The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) hired Hanbo to complete the canal on a rush schedule.

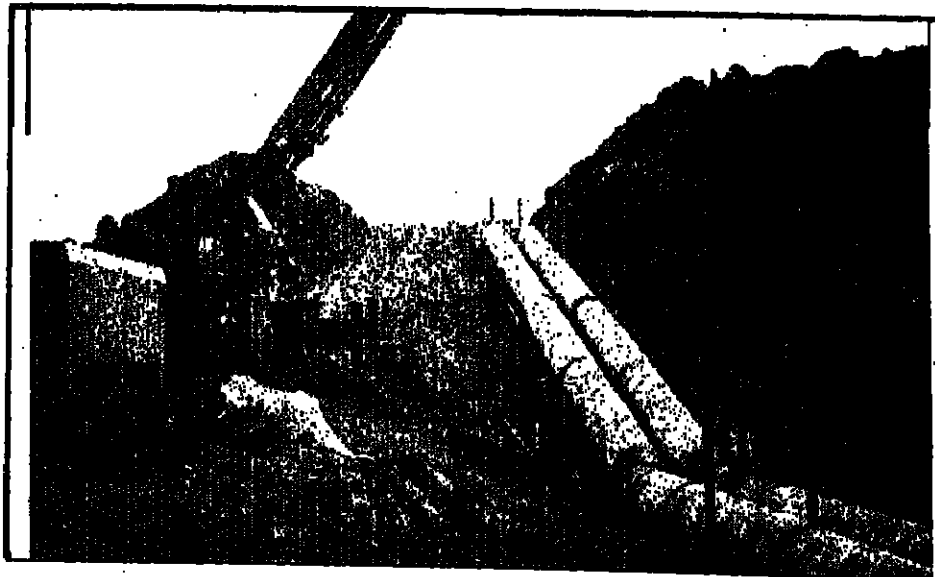
Officials involved in the canal's construction told The Star that it would carry three cubic metres of water a second. The canal, which is open for most of its length, will bring it from an elevation of 80 metres below sea level to 106.4 metres at the edge of the Jordan Valley. From there it drops down to 200 metres in a chute.

The canal's turnkey construction took Hanbo three months to complete. It includes five siphons made of one-metre steel pipe to carry the water across wadis and small depressions.

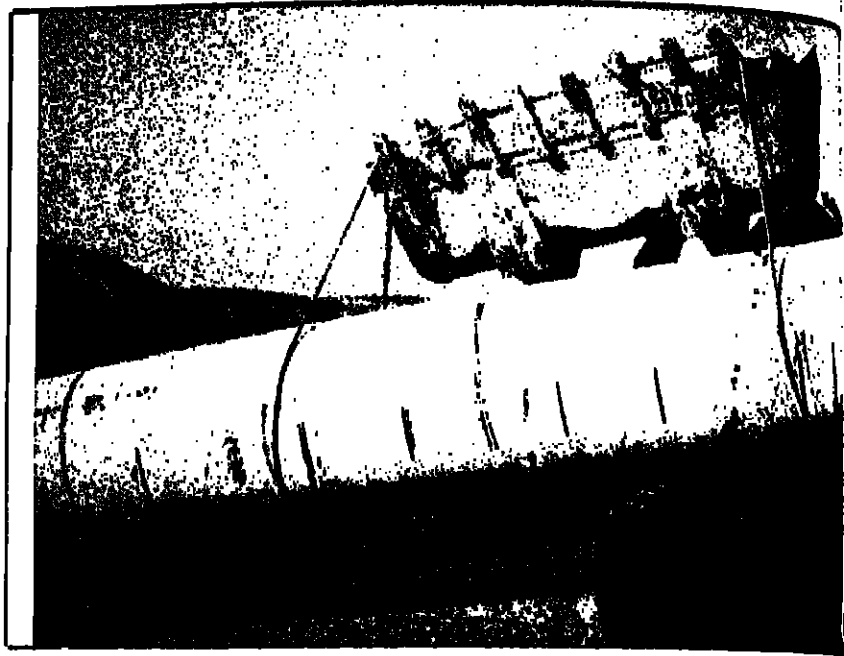
Mr. Badran's party also inspected the JVA's Wadi Al-Arab dam project, also being undertaken by Hanbo. Petra quoted JVA Acting President Mundhir Haddadin as saying the dam was 39 per cent completed.



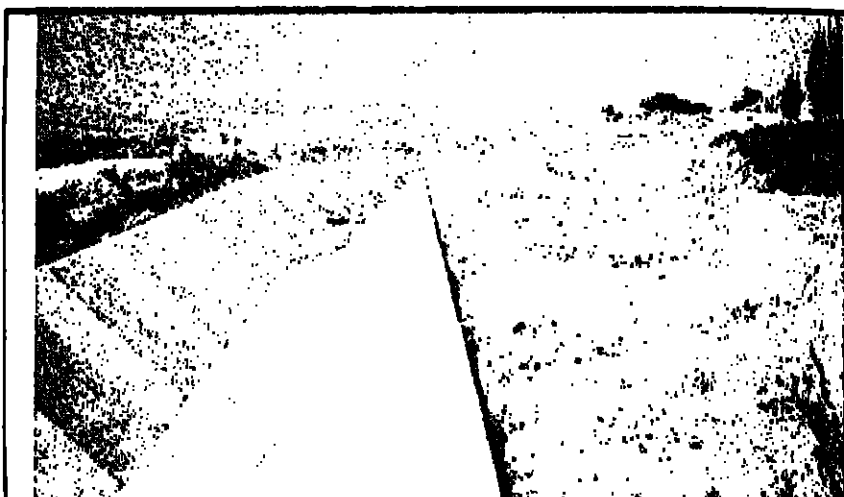
A canal section during construction



Installing ductile pipe to get around a corner



A front loader carries a 6 x 1-metre siphon section



Laying of a siphon



Hanbo teams worked day and night

Scots firm outproduces US parent

A MANUFACTURING plant set up initially with four employees only seven years ago in Scotland's ancient capital, Dunfermline, to make precision ball-valves for gas and oil pipelines, now boasts the highest growth rate in sales of its type of product anywhere in the world.

TK Valve Ltd, which has outstripped its US associate company TK Valve Inc of Hammond, Louisiana, in the productivity stakes, now exports to all continents except North America 95 per cent of the 1500 units per month it currently manufactures at its factory in Lyneburn Industrial Estate in Fife.

Its products range from small valves weighing only 4lb to a single valve for a 36 inch diameter pipe, built to withstand 2000 lb per square inch pressure, weighing in at 27 tonnes.

By the time TK Valve's new £71/2 million development at nearby Pitreavie Industrial Estate has been completed next year, the work force will have doubled from its present level of 260 and productivity per employee, already the highest in the industry in the world, is expected to rise to even greater levels.

"You can make a lot of your own luck by

anticipating requirements," says US-born managing director Tim Tompkins (33), who was recently named by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Scotland as its Young Business Personality of the Year.

"A design by our works manager Mike Calvert from Kirkcaldy, developed and engineered here in Dunfermline, is the only fire-safe valve in the world to receive a patent and you don't get a patent unless you invent something useful and original.

"Indeed we are the only company in the world licensed to produce the entire range of fire-safe valves—from 1/2 inch diameter to 16 inch diameter—to the requirements of British Standard 535, the most stringent fire-safe specification in the world.

"Valves have within them sealing materials, plastic or rubber. If a fire-safe valve is involved in a fire and the seals melt or burn out, the seat and ball will still work by creating an effective metal-to-metal seal.

"This will prevent any leakage of gas into the atmosphere or slide oil into the sea up to the

valve's full rated pressure. We actually manufacture valves which will withstand up to 10,000 psi gas or oil wellhead pressure."

Nearly every order in TK Valve's book is tailored to the requirements of the customer.

"It's not like turning out thousands of toasters, or radios, or television sets, exactly the same," says Tim. "We carry a tremendous stock of materials, but not of completed goods, though we do carry a stock of certain parts which can be adapted as the order requires."

In his drive to sell his company's products, Tim, a chemist by profession, reckons to travel between 320,000 and 480,000 kilometres each year.

Since 1976, when his firm supplied its first small order to Russia, Tim has returned two or three times each year to Moscow to make sure there are no problems and find out what current needs are.

The result is that TK Valve has just received a £2 million order from Russia, in the face of intense German and Italian competition, for 3500 valves for gas compressor stations on the Western

Siberian Gas Lines, at present under construction.

Over two dozen trips to the Middle East, all two years ago when TK received its largest contract to date for £5 million worth of equipment for the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company against strong French competition.

"Last year was also a good one," recalls Tim. "We broke the Japanese stronghold on the industry in the Far East-Indonesia, Thailand, Brunei, Malaysia and we now even sell to major Japanese contractors Mitsubishi and Oda.

"One of our strategies is to sell through joint-venture companies with local partners. One of our market research goes into finding out what business partners with the necessary pull.

"We also take considerable commercial interest in putting a lot of money into projects with a guarantee of success. For example it can cost £1 million to set up a small office with one man in the Middle East, but it's a policy that has paid off." (Scottish Information Office)

Divided church greets Papal visitor

By Paul Ellman

SAN SALVADOR (ONS) -- Under assault from within by those who would commit it to a more clearly political direction and from without by those who reproach it for political positions it has already adopted, it was a bitterly divided and apprehensive Roman Catholic Church that awaited Pope John Paul II when he began his historic tour of Central America.

The eight-day visit, which began on 2 March will take the Pope to all the countries of Central America - Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua - and to Panama and Haiti. It was by far the most sensitive mission the Pontiff has undertaken since he became Pope in 1978.

Although the Vatican has described the purpose of the visit as "entirely pastoral" the expectations it aroused are almost entirely political, with both radicals and conservatives looking to the Pope to provide support for their positions.

The bitter conflicts raging in Central America have ensured that in only Belize, Costa Rica and Panama will the Pope find a church relatively at peace, both with itself and with its political environment.

Elsewhere, the church has become embroiled in the ugly fights between Left and Right, between the haves and have-nots, which have made the region a symbol of man's inhumanity to man.

The cost has been high, not only in terms of the blood shed by priests and other religious workers who had been murdered in recent years, but also in terms of the moral authority the church has lost as a result of its own internal divisions.

These divisions have intensified rather than weakened in the years since the historic meeting of the Latin American episcopal conference at Medellin, Colombia, in 1968 appeared to have committed the church irrevocably to social reform.

The Medellin conference represented a triumph for the so-called "theology of liberation" a body of thought which used Marxist techniques to analyse the social problems of Latin America and sought to apply Christian values to their solution.

Concerned by the after-shocks of Fidel Castro's revolution in Cuba, the church in effect abandoned the position of privilege it once shared with the landowners and the military and thrust itself into direct competition with the Marxist left for the souls of the masses.

Although the positions adopted at Medellin were to be considerably diluted by the meeting of Latin American bishops in Puebla, Mexico, in 1979, the freedom enjoyed by individual priests and nuns as a result of Vatican II, meant that many of the footsoldiers of the church were able to maintain their commitment to radical causes.

Their efforts reached a climax in Nicaragua where the church marched shoulder to shoulder with the Sandinistas in the insurrection which toppled the dictatorship of General Anastasio Somoza Debayle in July, 1979. However, Nicaragua has proved the apotheosis of division for the church.

Under Archbishop Miguel Obando Y Bravo of Managua, the church has become increasingly critical of the Sandinistas for their failure to hold free elections and for their alleged efforts to create a Cuban-style society.

Obando Y Bravo, who was mocked in the Somoza press as "that uneducated Indian,"

now finds himself the target of attacks in the Sandinista press and has been jostled in the streets by pro-government mobs.

Throughout all this, five priests have continued to hold positions in the Nicaraguan government, the most prominent of the Miguel d'Escoto, the Foreign Minister.

After refusing requests to leave the Government, the five have been forbidden to perform such duties as hearing confessions. Indeed, so incensed was the Pope by their refusal to resign from the government that he at one point threatened to leave Nicaragua out of his itinerary.

While in Nicaragua, radicals have provoked an open split with the church, their colleagues in El Salvador remain in the uncomfortable position of trying to preach conciliation in the midst of a civil war which has cost almost 40,000 lives in the past three years.

Although the church in El Salvador tends to be regarded as a traditional opponent of the generals and the coffee planters who have dominated the country's affairs for the past century, it was only under Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero of San Salvador that it came into open conflict with the ruling hierarchy.

Since the Archbishop, known as the "voice of the voiceless," was murdered in March 1980, the church has struggled to find a middle way between the demands of the radicals that it support the forces of revolution and the Right-wingers who fiercely denounced calls for a dialogue to end the war.

So potent a symbol has Romero become that the hierarchy banned a poster prepared by the Jesuit-run University of Central America to welcome the Pope.

It showed a picture of the murdered prelate and carried a quotation from him: "If they kill me, I will rise again in the people of El Salvador." The government, meanwhile, tried to ensure that a visit by the Pope to the archbishop's tomb in San Salvador's ramshackle cathedral would be witnessed by as few people as possible.

In Guatemala the church is confronted with another major challenge - the burgeoning growth of fundamentalist protestant sects. Although evangelical Protestants have encountered considerable success throughout Central America in Guatemala the movement has found itself in control of the government since General Efraim Rios Montt seized power in a coup last 23 March.

The general is a born-again Christian who enjoyed close ties with Right-wing Protestant groups in the United States.

In Guatemala, as elsewhere in Central America, the church will be looking to the Pope to provide a lead, a clear indication of which way he feels the church should move if it is to survive its present crisis.

A dialectical thinker given to elliptical phrases, the Pope has managed to convince both radicals and conservatives that he is on their side ever since he made his first visit to Latin America to attend the Puebla conference in 1979.

Deeply conservative himself and profoundly distressed by the effects of Communism on his native Poland, the Pope is known to believe that the advocates of liberation theology have taken the church too far down the road to radicalism.

On the other hand, the Pope has also made it clear that he is deeply committed to the problems of human rights and poverty and has always proved outspoken on these topics.



Pope John Paul II. He addressed one million people at an open-air mass in Guatemala, calling for a means for justice for the most defenceless sectors of society.

Kohl wins election landslide



the German election results, mainly France. Due to the fact that the outcome of these elections reflects directly on French economic conditions, especially with the possibility of raising the value of German Mark with an absolute majority for the Christian Democrats.

President Mitterrand stood strongly on Chancellor Kohl's side.

The French Foreign Minister expressed agreement between the German Government under Kohl and the French Government under Mitterrand, in German newspaper articles, in an attempt to give a thrust to the Christian Democrats on election day.

Winners all!



BONN (Agencies)--Chancellor Helmut Kohl achieved an overwhelming victory in the elections while the Social Democrats suffered the worst defeat since 1961.

After sorting two thirds of the votes, the Christian Democrats under Chancellor Kohl gained between 49.3 per cent--48.2 per cent in the legislative elections in Federal Germany.

One and a half hours before polling stations closed, television stations gave the Liberals over 5 per cent, also the Greens who will enter the Bundestag for the first time.

They mentioned that the Liberals "Ginscher party", who are allied with the Christian Democrats obtained between 7.2 per cent and 6.8 per cent.

Estimates indicated that the Social Democratic Party obtained 38.2 per cent, while reports said that the Greens obtained 5.2 per cent.

European countries showed great interest in

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA -- Australia's Prime Minister-elect Bob Hawke, with his wife Hazel, claimed victory last Saturday in the general election. Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser conceded defeat by Hawke's Labour Party on Sunday and resigned as leader of the Liberal Party. (AP Wirephoto)

System that stifles Third World progress?

A CRY has arisen lately from several Third World countries for the abolition of the world patent system. They say it keeps beyond their reach valuable technology that could boost their development.

In view of the fact that virtually all patents granted in developing countries are owned by foreigners, there is an understandable lack of enthusiasm for patent protection in most parts of the Third World.

But the abolitionists, concerned mainly with research-based, relatively large-scale modern technologies, may be missing the real issue according to International Labour Organization (ILO) senior researcher Susumu Watanabe.

In a recently published ILO working paper he argues that the patent system can provide effective machinery for stimulating inventive activity in the Third World, thus paving the way to its technological self-reliance.

This in turn can help accelerate development, an area of vital concern to the ILO.

Mr. Watanabe points out that some developing countries such as Brazil, India and the Republic of Korea have already built up a fairly solid indigenous technology in areas the government has decided are of paramount national interest such as nuclear power, aerospace, electronics and certain fields of engineering.

Building self-reliance

But developing countries need technologies which help improve productivity for innumerable medium and small enterprises, manufacturing an endless variety of consumer goods and related capital goods for domestic and export markets.

The much-needed technological self-reliance of developing nations cannot be attained merely through free or low-cost access to technologies developed elsewhere, Mr. Watanabe argues.

Use of imported technologies tends to necessitate problem-solving inventions to adapt them to local conditions and needs.

In fact, even if all kinds of advanced technologies were made available to the Third World free of charge, they would not help developing nations unless these countries were determined to build onto what has been made available, Mr. Watanabe says.

This requires the development of the country's own inventive capacity. There seems no reason why these countries cannot use the patent system as a positive policy instrument to attain this goal.

While protecting the invention, the patent office can make the knowledge available to scientists and researchers.

The existence of an efficient means of information dissemination will expand the scope of diffusion of new technologies, thereby increasing the capacity to invent. And, at the same time, it could stimulate the desire to invent.

Thus the patent system is probably the most convenient and most powerful policy instrument that has been used in the developed countries for

these purposes since the early days of their industrialization.

Education and training

The capacity to invent is determined basically by the nation's industrial education and training programme.

Although university education of an adequate quality can help development of high technologies for modern industries, invention of relatively new technologies for light consumer goods industries may be promoted considerably through the expansion of secondary level industrial education and training, Mr. Watanabe comments.

Promotion of indigenous technology development is not simply a matter of establishing an appropriate research and development system and programme.

It requires adequate policies with regard to such areas as education and training, trade, investment and technology importation and industrial laws.

In the absence of any better, inventive machinery to stimulate inventive activity, rather than for the abolition of the patent system, a far more positive action and support than is receiving in most developing countries.

The Third World's focus about the performance of these patent offices have to provide adequate information services as from the absence of complex policy instruments, notably monopoly regulation.

Exactly what needs to be done to stimulate inventive activity in the Third World does not have to be examined carefully, country-by-country basis.

Here remains a fertile area for future research and international co-operation.

Watanabe, *Invention and the Patent in the Third World*, some pages, Working paper No. 97, World Employment Programme, ILO, Geneva, 1982.

Reagan in A1 shape

A MYSTERIOUSLY intense spasm of White House publicity about the state of Ronald Reagan's health is leading many observers in Washington to conclude that the 72-year-old President has decided to run for a second term.

The disclosure is on a monumental scale. What he eats, how he sleeps, the state of his prostate, the condition of his allergies, the ratio of his blood pressure. The picture that emerges is a mixture of an Olympic athlete and Superman.

Mr. Reagan, we are told, practises jack-knife diving and the Australian crawl in the swimming pool at Camp David, the Presidential retreat in the Maryland hills. He takes long walks through the woods.

At Rancho del Cielo, his place in California, he rides on horseback everyday, "often at full gallop," over the dirt roads of his 688 acres. When the weather is cool, he builds a fire in the living-room using wood he has chopped with his own hands. He clears brush, repairs fences, shovels debris and prunes trees unaided.

Every morning in the White House he works out with a special wheel which he rolls backward and forward for 10 minutes in a kneeling posture. This is followed by another 10 minutes of callisthenics, a routine repeated in the evening.

He eats anything and likes macaroni cheese. Abstemious, he might drink a vodka and orange before dinner. He weighs 13 stone, about the same as he did as a university student. His blood pressure, a little high when he was elected President in 1980, is now normal.

White House physician Daniel Ruge, seven years younger than the President, says: "He's in better shape than I am."

The irony is that Mr. Reagan's relaxed approach to the Presidency, the subject of caustic Press criticism, he kept him in such conspicuously good health nobody can reasonably argue that he is too old to serve a second term. The "geriatric issue" has been defused.

Instead of rising at 5.30 a.m., as his predecessor did, his wake-up call is not until 7.30. He does not arrive at his desk in the Oval Office until 8.45, some two hours later than top Government officials. His is back in the family quarters soon after 5.30 p.m.

If no one is coming to dinner, the evening is spent watching television, doing paper work, reading, or talking to his wife Nancy about "kids and bills."

He is in bed by 11.30 and sleeps for a full eight hours, without interruption thanks to an operation on his prostate in 1966. He is, Dr. Ruge declares, free of the urological "night rising problems" that plague many men after middle age.

Unlike Jimmy Carter, who aged with startling rapidity in the White House, Mr. Reagan seems to



Ronald Reagan riding on his California ranch, then he chops wood for the fire.

be fitter today than when he took office. In spite of being shot in his first year. At least, that is what the White House says.

They would hardly go out of their way to broadcast that fact if the President wanted an excuse for retiring to private life in two years' time.

"I would say this is a major reason for expecting Reagan to run again in 1984" said Norman Ornstein, a political scientist who keeps a close watch on the political aspects of the Presidency. "It is clear at his Press conferences that he is in better physical shape than any journalist who covers him."

"He's approached the office of President as if it were the Vice Presidency, which, as someone said, 'is a job requiring no heavy lifting.'"

Ornstein sees two other potent reasons for second Reagan term. First, almost no President left office of his own free will. They like the trappings too much. Second, Mr. Reagan enjoys the job enough to stay if things go well, and is stubborn enough to dig in if they go badly.

"We shall see a series of political signals in the next few weeks," he said. "Reagan has already named his close friend Paul Laxalt to head the Republican national committee. Soon, an informal group will be formed, with Laxalt's blessing, to explore a Reagan candidacy in 1984. I expect the President to announce his decision to run by the end of the summer."

One further clue to Mr. Reagan's plans surfaced the other day. Nancy Reagan let it be known that she now calls the White House rather than California "home," and wants to stay that way.

London Express Service

Guerrillas make strikes at oil-rich targets

NAIROBI (ONS) — SUDANESE TROOPS have been rushed to the Unity oilfields of Upper Nile province to deal with the reappearance of secessionist guerrillas who have struck at several targets in this oil-rich area a few miles north of Bentiu.

These gangs are believed to belong to the so-called Anyanya Two movement, which is seeking secession for Upper Nile and adjoining Jonglei province from the rest of the Sudan.

The majority are Nilotic tribesmen from the swampy Sudd and adjacent grasslands of the Southern Sudan. They were among those rebels who refused to lay down their arms after the Addis Ababa accord of 1972 ended 17 years of bloody bush warfare for southerners battling to form an autonomous area in the southern third of the Sudan, free from Khartoum's control and Muslim domination.

This is the second recent incident involving Anyanya Two guerrillas. The previous attack was last month in Bahr el Ghazal province to the west, where a gang shot 13 people at Aweil railway station, on the line from Khartoum to Wau.

The Sudanese Army reported the attack but refused to disclose the identity of the attackers. A British journalist, Jeff Phillips, who named them as members of Anyanya Two was deported from Khartoum two days later, accused of filing reports "based on lies and rumours".

The authorities in Khartoum have been trying without much success to keep the lid on the activities of these "bitter-enders" from the original Anyanya Army led by Joseph Lagu who are seeking to restart the fight for independence.

(Lagu himself settled for semi-autonomy and became chief of the Higher Executive Council which has been ruling the South.)

Before last month's incident nothing had been heard of secessionist rebels operating so far north and the last serious incident involving them was when they ambushed a road convoy that was travelling from Malakal to Juba and killed seven northern Arab traders, but left southerners who were also travelling unharmed.

In a follow-up operation Sudanese troops killed five of the attackers but lost some of their own soldiers in the fierce gunfight.

President Gaafar Nimeiry of the Sudan is bitterly disillusioned by the bickering and feuding among southern political and ethnic factions which has bedevilled southern progress since the 1972 armistice.

He has thrown a number of people into jail for fomenting trouble, but became gravely concerned with the deteriorating security situation in the middle of last year when two prominent southern officials were arrested for gun-running.

One was Lieutenant-Colonel John K. Commissioner of Jonglei province, and the other Samuel Gatut, the south's Minister for Trade and Wildlife.

Dismissed for dealing with the secessionist rebels, Gatut is now in jail and Kwangul, a secessionist movement in the Nile and Jonglei has plainly been gaining ground and confidence.

The Government in Khartoum is afraid it does not deal speedily with the situation, secessionists could try to drive a wedge between northern and southern Sudan, leaving an defended frontier with Ethiopia for much of length of Upper Nile province.

Khartoum's attempt to defuse the situation in the south, where there has been hostility between the Dinka and their allies, the largest ethnic group in the south and Bashari, such as the Zande of Equatoria, have failed; the recent elections only exacerbated the situation.

The main matter of dispute is whether the south should be divided into smaller units, lessening the political power of the Dinka.

While this row was boiling, the south suddenly hit by the news that plans for developing Sudan's oil industry had been drastically scaled back.

Instead of a refinery being constructed at Bentiu, as had been hoped, and then at Khartoum, as was proposed, there would be only a refinery but merely a pipeline to take the oil to the output direct to the Red Sea.

This 900-mile pipeline (costing a million dollars a mile) will apparently be cheaper than building an oil refinery in the wild interior, and will bring in foreign exchange much more quickly.

But many Southerners who had vision, great wealth at last coming to the depressed south, have reacted to the new proposals with hostility and appointment.



Turkeys generals

Behind the purge of the professors

Kenneth Mackenzie
of ONS

ANKARA — The sacking of 30 leading Turkish academics has provoked criticism from quarters hitherto solidly behind the country's two-year-old military regime.

The purge of the professors may have far-reaching effects on the whole educational system. Morale among university staffs has slumped to a dangerously low level as a result. Several eminent academics have already resigned while many others are looking for jobs abroad or outside education.

The sacked professors have no right of appeal, and are barred from re-employment by the state. In addition, all those who had not completed 25 years of service as university teachers have lost their pensions. These considerations are prompting younger men to get out of teaching now - voluntarily - to avoid incurring such disabilities in perhaps six months' time, if the present purge continues.

The rationale of the military is simple: the ruling generals, who are pledged to hand over power to a civilian regime in the autumn, aim in the intervening months to establish Kemalism - the teachings of Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey - as the only acceptable creed in the universities.

Kemalism enshrines Westernisation and the concept of the secular state - and much else that most Western thinkers have applauded over the last 50 years. Now it is being inculcated relentlessly, almost round the clock, into the minds of Turkish youth, both as a panacea for the country's social and economic ills and as a prophylactic against the diseases of Marxism, Fascism and other extreme ideologies.

As the generals see things, those teachers who do not subscribe wholeheartedly to Kemalism must be removed. That means eliminating leftists, many of whom regard Ataturk's teachings as outmoded.

The exact political allegiance of the 30 sacked professors is a subject of raging dispute. Nearly all claim to be social democrats, but this is derided by many who work closely with them. Several are known to have been identified Marxists, and to have proselytised ardently for the Marxist cause among students.

The most controversial of the group, Professors Mete Tunay, accepted invitations to engage in academic work in the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, which has been inter-



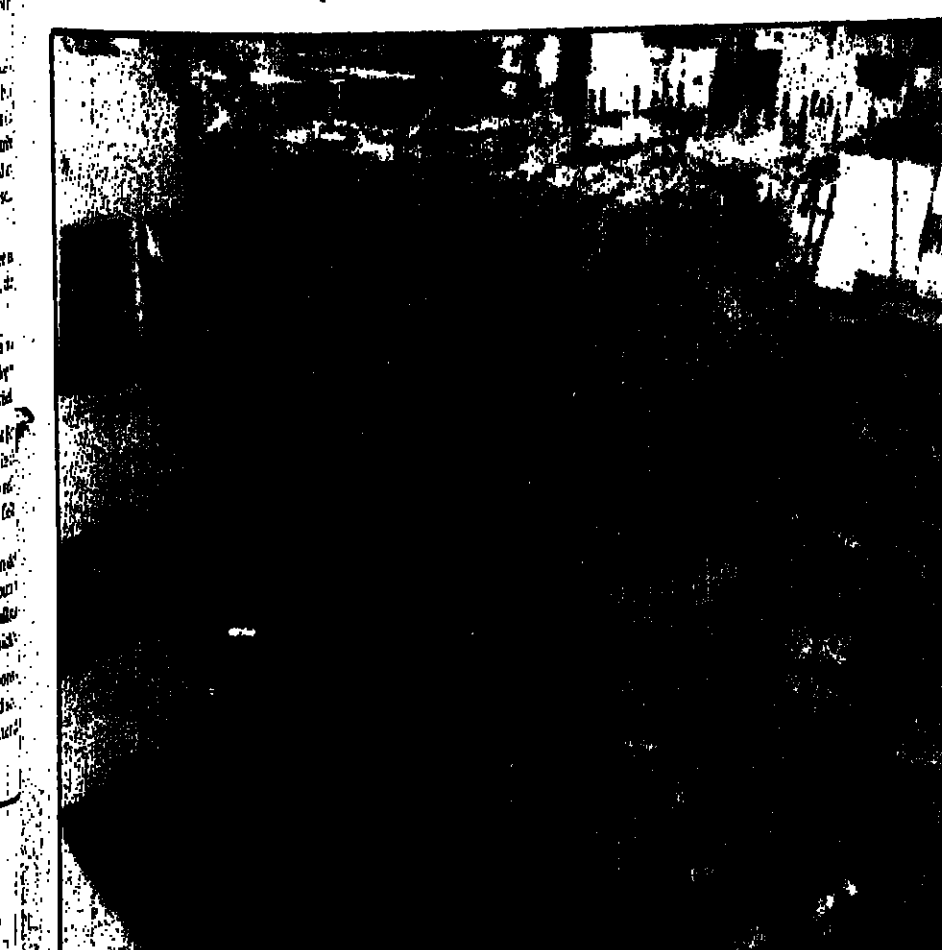
Kemalism to be inculcated in the minds of Turkish youth

preted by the military as evidence of his Marxist loyalties. (He describes himself as an intellectual who has been influenced by Marxist doctrine, but who is 'essentially a social democrat'.)

Even if the generals' suspicions are well-founded, the legal and moral issues remain. Is the summary dismissal of many of the country's leading left-wing professors the right way to counter Marxism?

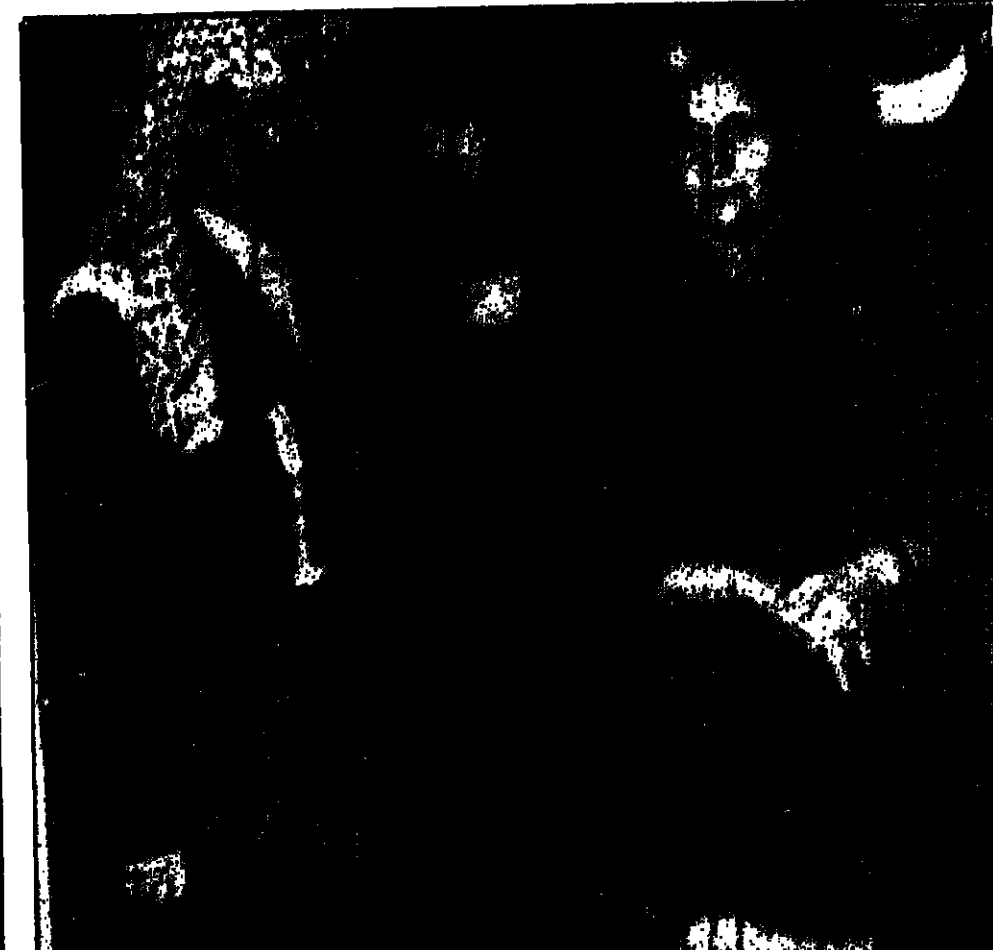
Many independent observers fear the army's draconian methods will prove counter-productive, that the sacked professors will become martyrs within the academic community, and that underground Marxist cells will re-emerge both within the teaching staffs and on the campuses.

If that happens, universities will again be ravaged by the ideological strife which made them centres of mayhem rather than of learning in the turbulent 1970s - the very thing the generals, with their dedication to Kemalism, want to avoid.



Collapse...

CAIRO — An eyewitness reported that at least six people died last Sunday when a ten storey building collapsed in Cairo. The falling debris resulted in the collapse of an adjoining villa and the death of the owner and his two daughters. One of the victims was a Hungarian.



Arafat in Delhi

NEW DELHI — PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat talks with Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi on his arrival Sunday to India to attend the 7th non-aligned summit which started Monday. Arafat was accompanied by high-ranked Palestinian delegation.

Mubarak lashes out at PLO

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak Saturday warned the Palestine Liberation Organization against attempts to drive a wedge between Egyptians, accused it of interference in Egyptian affairs and threatened strong action if this continues. "We support the Palestinian people but not at the expense of the Egyptian people," Information Minister Safwat El-Sherif quoted Mubarak as telling a group of parliamentarians from his ruling National Democratic Party at a four-hour briefing. "We support the Palestinian people out of conviction and in line with our strategy and interests," he said, according to the minister. "But let them (PLO) know Egypt comes before everything and above everything," he said.

Another bomb in Baghdad

KUWAIT — Kuwait regretted Sunday the abortive attempt aimed at exploding the offices of the Kuwait Airways Corporation in the Iraqi capital. State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Abdul Aziz Hussein announced Sunday that the concerned authorities had received information from Baghdad that an explosive device was discovered inside the KAC office and dismantled. The minister emphasized that the situation in the office is normal and work procedures were proceeding as usual. The identity of the perpetrators was not yet known, Hussein added.

PLO-Israeli talks halted

DAMASCUS — Contacts between the PLO and Israel under Red Cross supervision in Vienna has reached a dead end, a senior Palestinian official disclosed here Saturday night. He added, without elaboration, that the negotiations had stopped and that the PLO delegation has consequently returned to the Syrian capital Friday. Deputy high commander of the Palestinian revolutionary forces Khalil Al-Wazir had announced last week that results of the contacts and the date for the extradition of prisoners will be announced within a couple of days. The mainstream commando movement Al-Fatah is detaining six prisoners while the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command is detaining two others.

What next for the borrowers?

By Robert Pouliot
Star Roving Correspondent

NICOSIA -- It was a dreadful scene. While leaders of some 100 developing countries were gathering this week in New Delhi for the Seventh Non Aligned Summit, hoping to redress soon a growing world trade imbalance, their crucial spearhead in the north-south dialogue was neutralized in London by rough oil diplomacy.

The questions on everybody's mind were:
-Can Opec weather the oil storm?
-And where would that leave the Third World if cash dries up on the international capital markets?
The first issue is critical.

Atlantic Suppliers	Exports-81	Exports-82
Mexico	1.1	1.6
United Kingdom	1.2	1.3
USSR	1.0	1.2
Nigeria	1.2	1.0
Norway	0.32	0.33
Total (million Barrels a day)		
Arab world	4.82	5.43
	Sept. 80 (\$ BN)	Sept. 82
		Forecast- end 83
Loans to:	43.1	49.0
Deposits by:	141.4	135.5
Net assets:	98.3	86.5
Rich countries		
Loans to:	30.5	33.4
Deposits by:	111.3	106.7
Net assets:	80.8	73.3

For whatever the 13 oil exporting countries could achieve in the short run, the world price leadership has temporarily slipped into the hands of the "Atlantic Club": the UK, Norway, the USSR, Mexico and Nigeria, all very close to the Nato market and all struggling to keep abreast.

Total production of this new club exceeded Opec's combined out-put last year and its current exports are equal to those of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar put together.

Under current trends, it could easily add another million barrels a day of sales by 1985, the equivalent of pitching in Abu Dhabi's 1982 shipments.

Four out of the "Atlantic Five" pushed aggressively their sales last year, well enough to carry Nigeria's 10 per cent slump. Meanwhile, Opec was recording a 20 per cent fall in its own shipments.

Two main characteristics of this emerging new force are deadly against Opec's own long term interests.

The first is that most of the oil extracted from these five is far more expensive than in the Gulf region or elsewhere in North Africa.

That means that all operators, be they private or public, have a vested interest in recapturing as much income and as fast as possible to repay the massive capital expenditures incurred to develop those reserves and replace them in the future. Hence, the goal of optimizing production.

The second, even more worrying, is that most of those countries badly need hard cash in the shortest possible time. The Soviets earn two thirds of their foreign currencies through oil sales.

Nigeria and Mexico need desperately as much income as possible to feed a hungry population of 150 million and the UK has to defend the sterling which fell last week under the psychological threshold of \$1.50.

The only backstop preventing those "Five" from leaving the price of crude tumbling down is the fact that proven and recoverable reserves

are very limited. For each of the Club's citizens, there are only 340 barrels available (or roughly \$10,000 per head at today's value).

By contrast, citizens from the Gulf have 7,000 barrels each (or \$210,000 per head). Thus those countries' interest is to keep the highest "marketable" price with a built-in discount in relation to the Opec marker and to stretch their reserves as long as possible.

But where would that leave Opec and the Arab world in the months to come?

The answer: in a debt crunch.

Last year, Opec recorded a combined trade deficit of \$10 to \$15 billion which may easily double this year if the market stays in chaos. And that is where issue number two really bites.

Since the first flashing signal of the oil glut in summer of 1980, the cash reserves built-up went deeply into reverse. In two years time, net cash holdings, free of loans, held abroad as deposits in commercial banks by 21 Arab countries fell by 12 per cent to \$86.5 billion. By the end of this year, a much steeper and dramatic fall is expected: 30 per cent or \$ 25 billion.

But on the face of it, those figures may be misleading since they lump rich oil producers and poorer importing nations together without any distinction.

To be more specific, while Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Oman were going on adding to their deposits abroad, countries like Iraq, Qatar, Syria, Libya and Algeria were pulling out \$16 billion from the banks over the last two years. And though their commercial debt remained steady, their cash cushion was rapidly eroding with only \$18 billion left to weather the storm.

Dangerously enough, total commercial bank debts by Middle East countries (excluding Israel and Iran), standing at \$50 billion, must be

Dangerously enough, total commercial bank debts by Middle East countries (excluding Israel and Iran), standing at \$50 billion, must be renegotiated within a year.

This is in sharp contrast with other major areas in the world and shows how Arab countries have been shorting their liabilities to beat the interest rate escalation of the past two years.

For instance, the average developing countries only have to renew half of their commercial debt in the coming months. In the case of Africa, it is only 30 per cent.

The only exceptions are Algeria, with less than 20 per cent of its bank debt to be renegotiated abroad, followed by Tunisia (3 per cent) and Morocco (27 per cent).

Those three countries' commitments (\$4 billion) are earmarked for over two years with an extra cushion of \$3.3 billion in yet disbursed credit.

Those really in a bind are Syria (92 per cent) and Egypt (73 per cent). Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia and the UAE have a range between 77 and 94 per cent but they should have no problem to find fresh credits abroad.

But what will happen to Egypt with a total debt of \$19 billion, both commercial and non-commercial? Will Cairo be able to raise at ease \$4 billion in short term bank debt? The same rules apply to Syria and the poorer Arab countries.

For a year now, as a result of the financial crisis in Mexico, Brazil, Sudan and Nigeria, international bankers have squeezed the syndicated loan allocations to Third World countries.

All small banks that had discovered on the late the once magic Euromarkets have now left the place. Competition is down and the real for new and exotic customers is by and large over.

The other side of the coin is also bleak. At Arab oil producers go on pulling out their liquid assets for the international market plus less and less idle funds will be available.

As a New York banker was saying recently: "The next round of lending will go into the all the way, if only to patch dramatically high budgetary deficits."

Get down to the roots

By Ya'coub Jaber

WHEN THE Lebanese-Israeli negotiations got under way more than 10 weeks ago, we were told that foreign troops could start withdrawing by Christmas. The negotiations, however, dragged on beyond last year's sad Christmas without any sign that a successful outcome has come within reach, and again a new deadline was set for March. Now we are approaching the Middle of the month and no tangible results have emerged.

In the meantime, US envoy Philip Habib returned home amidst conflicting reports about the fate of his mission and the progress he has achieved. Some say he might be replaced by a man of higher calibre like former Secretary of State Kissinger. Others say Habib interrupted his delicate mission and returned home merely to attend a seminar that had been planned long before.

Mr. Habib left behind his Deputy, Mr. Morris Draper, who took the trouble last week to travel to Beirut to tell the Lebanese leaders that Israel has not budged on its early demands concerning security arrangements in the south and future relations.

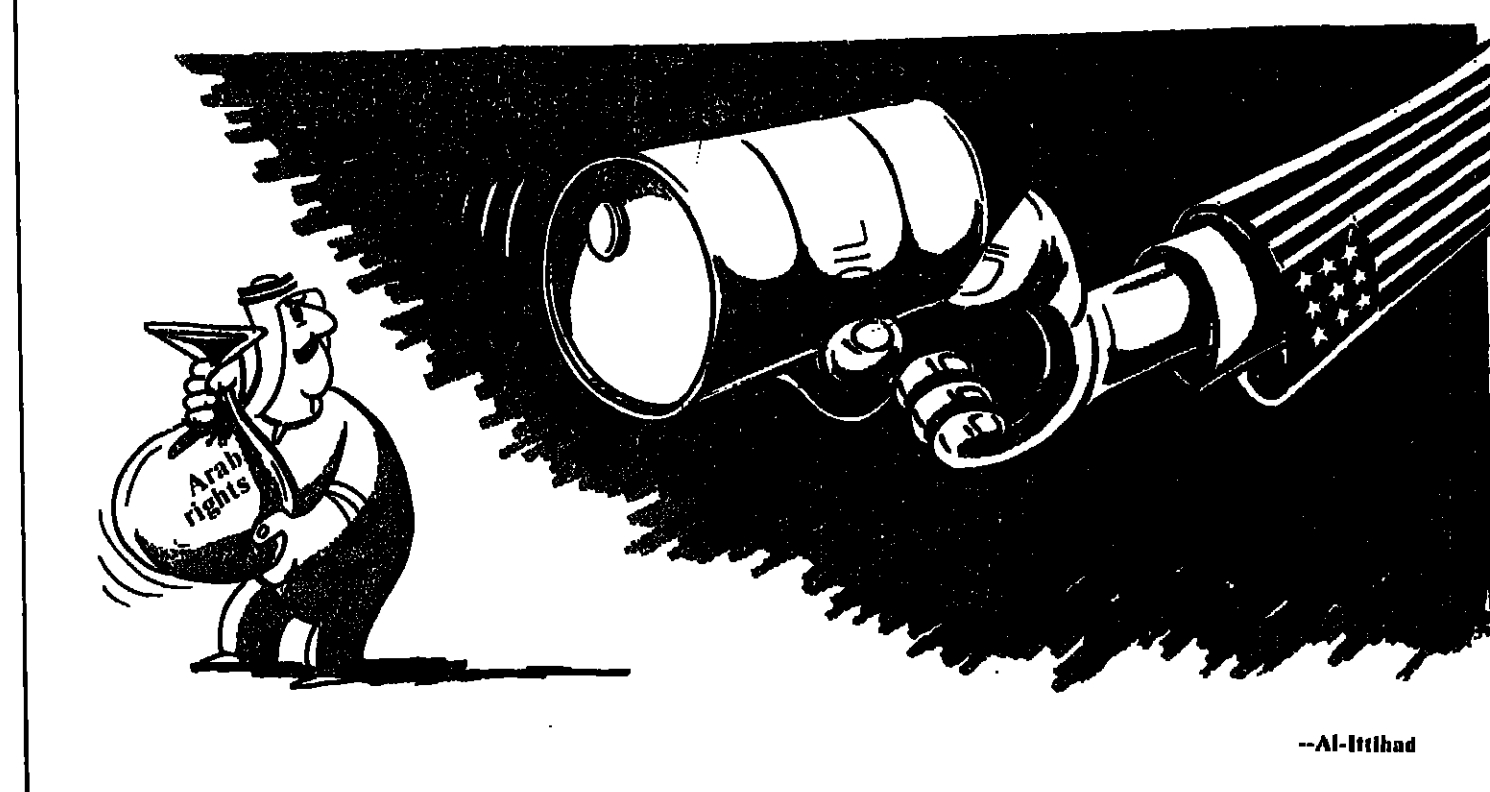
President Reagan, meanwhile, is "disappointed" at the prolongation of the talks and wants them to go faster. But Mr. Reagan leaves us in confusion as to who is to blame and what his administration intends to do to spare him and us further disappointment.

In the midst of this seeming deliberately-created confusion, one can still discern what might be lying ahead. The sudden departure of Habib and the information conveyed to the Lebanese government by Mr. Draper suggest that the United States has chosen to pressure Lebanon instead of Israel.

The American message seems to be this: Washington has done all it could to "persuade" Israel to drop some of its demands, but failed to achieve this. Lebanon, thus, has no choice but to succumb to the Israeli terms.

In other words, the United States and Israel seek to drag Lebanon into the trap of separate peace in the hope that such a unilateral step could provide a pattern for future Middle East peace moves.

We hope, of course, that this is not the case and that the United States is genuinely seeking a quick resolution to the Lebanese crisis so that the Middle East climate can become suitable for the projected wider peace moves. But beyond Mr. Reagan's expressions of disappointment, his administration has done very little to convince us of this concern.



-Al-Itihad

Arab Editorial Opinion

ARAB NEWSPAPERS this week comment on a wide range of topics, including the new wave of violence in the occupied West Bank, US policy in the Middle East, the situation in Lebanon and the Non-Aligned summit.

Two newspapers in Abu Dhabi call on Arab states to extend every possible help to the Palestinian people's struggle in the occupied territory, saying that Palestinians there are bravely resisting a vicious terror campaign designed to drive them out of their lands.

Lamenting Arab reluctance over the deteriorating situation in the West Bank, Al-Itihad warns that unless concrete steps are taken, West Bank Palestinians may soon become another slice of the so-called Israeli-Arab minority.

The paper expresses astonishment at the Arab behaviour which suggests that Arab states are awaiting one of two things: either that Israel voluntarily gives up the West Bank and Gaza, something that could never happen, or declares an official annexation of the territory, thus provoking an angry American and international reaction which, nevertheless, would never force Israel to reconsider its position.

Al-Khaleej newspaper wonders why Arab states behave so feebly when defenceless West Bank Palestinians face systematic terrorism at a time when Israeli-American relations are getting closer and closer.

It goes on to say that the Arabs seem to have been paralysed in the face of mounting Israeli ferocity as the Fez peace initiative has not developed into forceful action and no alternative to the initiative has emerged because of deep Arab differences.

The paper expresses the view that the cure to this situation lies in the Arab body itself. It will come through getting rid of differences and then agreeing on an alternative to the Fez initiative and forcing its implementation by all means available.

The Qatari daily, Al-Arab, remarks that ever since President Reagan announced his peace plan for the Middle East, his administration has not taken any practical step to cope with Israel's total rejection of the American proposals.

"The US plan has not gained any momentum because the American position toward Israel's intransigence is unclear and not pursued actively," the paper writes.

It concludes by urging President Reagan to give honest backing to his recently-expressed belief that the Palestinians should have a homeland.

Al-Fajr newspaper of Abu Dhabi writes that American calls for Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and repeated statements about solving the Palestinian question are meaningless unless they are coupled with action, especially as the US presidential election campaign is approaching.

The paper notes that these US calls and statements coincide with reported calls on Jordan to join the peace negotiations. A few days ago the American Senate voted against supplying Jordan with sophisticated weapons. All of this indicates that the Reagan administration is merely seeking a diplomatic coup in the Middle East to use as a trump card during the forthcoming election.

Al-Fajr urges Arab states to back Jordan's position which refuses negotiations unless they are preceded by Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, a freeze on settlement building and real Palestinian participation in the proposed peace talks.

The semi-official Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram pays tribute to a reported statement by Secretary of State Shultz that the American administration considered the West Bank and Gaza as occupied territory. It says that the Arabs should use this statement in gaining fresh momentum for their peace drive, one of whose basic elements is wider US recognition of the Palestinians' rights.

On the Non-Aligned summit, Al-Bayan newspaper of the United Arab Emirates calls on the conference to come up with effective resolutions regarding three Arab issues listed on its agenda: The Palestinian question, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Iraq-Iran war. It says such resolutions should not be confined to mere condemnation or calls for a halt to the fighting.

The paper goes on to say that decisive moves by the Non-Aligned leaders, who represent one of the world's largest human groupings, would constitute considerable pressure directed at the superpowers, who give little consideration to the interests of smaller nations. It asserts that strong common positions by the Non-Aligned coun-

tries would strip the superpowers of many of the cards in the international game and contribute to finding just solutions to most of the Third World's problems.

The Saudi newspaper Al-Riyad calls on the conference to set up a commission to investigate the reasons behind threats against the Gulf and neighbouring Islamic states, which it says have become a basic goal of the superpowers.

It explains that the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war is the most serious example of such threats, and the Non-Aligned summit should give considerable attention to discussing how an end can be put to that devastating war.

Here in Amman, Hakeem of Ad-Dustour lashes out at the publisher of the Webster's thesaurus for refusing a request by the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee to drop synonyms given in the thesaurus for the word Arab.

Writing in his front-page column, Hakeem says that the publisher has overlooked the fact that the matter concerns not only a minority of the American people, but also more than 150 million people who presented his ancestors with civilization and scientific achievement, when Europe was deep in ignorance and darkness in the Middle Ages.

"We thought we were living in the age of enlightenment and human brotherhood, which rejects the abuse of peoples on religious or racial bases, especially in the United States which claims to hold high the banner of liberty and cultural openness," Hakeem writes.

He adds that the publisher's attitude deserves the strongest condemnation, because it contravenes not only scientific thinking and facts, but also the American constitution which opposes racial, religious and ethnic discrimination.

Ad-Dustour comments editorially on US envoy Philip Habib's return to Washington without achieving any tangible results in the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations.

"The US failure in solving the Lebanese crisis holds a lesson of profound significance to all those who imagine that Washington can play an effective role in the yet more serious issue of peace in the Middle East," the paper remarks.

"The problem in the American stand towards the Lebanese question is the same one which characterizes its Middle East policy--namely, the US has committed itself and persuaded us that it would play only the role of mediator between Israel and concerned Arab parties, when in fact it is itself a primary party in the Lebanese crisis and the Middle East conflict," writes the paper.

It goes on to say that a review of US policy in the region proves that Washington has been a major party to all the crimes Israel has committed against the Arabs. Unless the United States stops all kinds of aid to Israel to force it to withdraw its forces from Lebanon, it cannot continue to play such a dubious role without shouldering responsibility for Israel's crimes.

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African oil: To little, too late

By Roy Lalshley

Earthscan

LONDON -- New oil finds in recent months have renewed claims that sub-Saharan Africa could become a major source of supply before the end of the century. But how much will this oil really benefit the African countries that have it?

Many of the recent discoveries result from the rash of exploration following the oil price rises of 1973. Between 1973 and 1979, 20 major companies took concessions on some 1.8 billion square kilometres of African territory--half of the total exploration area granted in the world during this period. Now virtually every country in Africa has one or more companies searching for oil.

Last year four new finds were made in Gabon. New fields are coming on stream there, and the country's proven reserves are around 450-500 million barrels. Last September, the US Chevron company discovered a new oilfield in central Sudan; company executives estimate that production there could one day be larger than Algeria's--currently around 8.2 billion barrels of proven reserves.

Despite today's lower oil prices, African countries have no choice but to develop their oil resources. Poor commodity prices mean that cheaper oil imports can eat up just as much of their foreign exchange earnings as in the late 1970s. But "the glut" means that finds must be big before foreign oil companies take an interest.

Liberia, whose oil bill was 50 per cent of its export earnings last year, has been negotiating with Western oil companies over exploration rights. In recent months Mozambique, Equatorial Guinea, Madagascar, Senegal, Kenya and Guinea-Bissau have all offered oil exploration concessions.

More lending

To stimulate Africa's oil drive, the World Bank

troubled its lending for energy in its last fiscal year. Mali, Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe are all using bank funds to explore for oil.

Countries as ideologically diverse as Kenya and Mozambique are relaxing petroleum laws and investment rules to attract the oil companies. Kenya is expected to implement new laws which will reduce taxes and offer better incentives to Western oil companies. Socialist Mozambique last year introduced a law which permits recovery of invested funds and repatriation of profits.

Given relatively low oil prices and the impoverished economies of most African countries, experts do not expect Africa's share of world oil production--currently around 10 per cent to rise significantly in the near future.

This year will see new fields coming on stream in Angola, Cameroon, Gabon and the Congo. Sudan and Morocco have proven oil potential. When oil prices rise again, these and other African countries could become major suppliers to the West. For the moment, however, the crucial issue for the majority of African countries is to find the funds and technology needed to develop their oil for their own needs.

And it is proving technically difficult to get some African oil out of the ground. Seepage problems in Congo's large Emerald offshore field operated by France's Elf-Aquitaine have caused a sharp fall in production. Elf, having invested over \$800 million in the Congo, is prepared to develop new steam injection techniques to raise production. But other companies in other countries, where investment has not been so high, are reluctant to sink expensive wells for cheaper oil.

The oil in the Ivory Coast's Esport field has turned out to be in a series of separate pools rather than one large reservoir, so drilling is a hit-and-miss affair. The government has lowered its oil



"One pump brings the oil up; the other pumps it down until the price rises."

high expectations for the field.

Many wells have simply turned up empty.

Amoco's three test wells off the Seychelles have all proved dry, as did three out of four drilled by Spain's Hispanoil off Equatorial Guinea.

All this activity is against the backdrop of global oil abundance. With Africa's oil giants in trouble, can the smaller countries realistically expect

oil revenues to boost their development?

Nigeria recently cut its prices by 15 per cent. Even before that, the government's ambitious development plans had run out of funds. Last year, the government introduced a tough austerity programme, banned new loans for most states, and abandoned major development schemes. Early this year it forced out most foreign workers.

to all
of the **WOMEN
WORLD ...**

Lest you have forgotten
the summer of 1982.

• the invasion of Southern Lebanon
levelling Sidon, Tyre and Nabatya..

• the siege of Beirut.
rendering thousands of children mutilated..

• the withdrawal of the
Multi-national forces.
leaving thousands of
unprotected men, women and
children at Sabra and
Shahila camps.

Yet... human suffering
goes on in 1983...

• barefooted children
sick, hungry & cold...
• frightened families
expelled, homeless & dispersed.

• unidentified prisoners
humiliated, tortured & abused.

• wandering widows and
orphans dreading an
unknown destiny....

We, Women in Jordan
demand immediate
international action against
legalized terrorism and genocide.

The Women's Committee in Solidarity with the
Victims of War in Lebanon.

On the occasion of International Women's Day, the Women's Solidarity Committee issued the above poster as a reminder to the world of the tragedies of 1982 in Lebanon

Working women receive a bonus on the day



Her Majesty Queen Noor presents an award to one of the women in Tuesday's ceremony

Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

JORDAN'S CELEBRATION of International Women's Day on Tuesday included an award ceremony in which Her Majesty Queen Noor presented prizes to 44 outstanding Jordanian women.

The Department of Women's Affairs at the Ministry of Social Development honoured these women who have made remarkable contributions to the country's industrial progress.

All of the women received certificates and commemorative shields or gold pins from Queen Noor. They were divided into two groups - one group for owners and managers and the other for supervisory workers. Some of the women had been working from seven up to 34 years.

Mrs. Buthaina Jardaneh, Director of the Department of Women's Affairs opened the ceremony which was organized in co-operation with the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, the Amman Chamber of Industry and factory owners.

Mrs. Jardaneh praised the women, especially those in the occupied territories. "Women have proved themselves as equal partners of men in spite of all challenges," she said. She also said that the ceremony was to show appreciation for women's roles in industry and to encourage them to continue along the path toward increase in the national income.

She introduced the speakers, starting with Minister of Social Development in Amman Mufti, who welcomed the Queen in the name of Jordanian women and expressed

appreciation for their work. Guests who were also welcomed included the Arab Ministers of Labour meeting in Amman.

Mrs. Mufti said the sector of working women in Jordan were being honoured for their contribution to the development of the country. She expressed pride in the Palestinian women who were having to face the occupation and saluted the struggle of Lebanese and Iraqi women. Special mention was given to rural women who have so long worked silently alongside men in addition to their important role in the home and she said special day was set to honour them.

The theme of the year's International Women's Day was to honour productive workers and to develop their skill and proficiency.

Minister of Labour Ali-Anani addressed the ceremony and said that Jordanian women have been encouraged to advance by His Majesty Hussein and by new labour laws which offer incentives to encourage women to join the country's labour force. He said that work and labour were part of the economic and social development and that skillful women played a role and rights of women.

Director of the Amman Chamber of Industry Ali Dajani said the same theme and gave the number of female students in Jordanian schools and universities.

"Last year, there were 545,000 girls in schools and 9267 in universities."

Twenty-two women were registered as owners of industries in the Chambur, employing 275 workers, with their combined capital totalling JD 1 million.

Mr. Khalil Abu Khorma representing the General Union of Labour Syndicates thanked the Queen and Mrs. Mufti for their efforts in behalf of women workers.

Women who received prizes are owners of publication houses, clothing factories, metal works, knitting factories, etc. Mrs. Jardaneh told the Star that the workers were chosen carefully after filling forms, with the help of factory owners and managers. The main idea was to encourage women to enter the labour market to help fill the void, and an opportunity to show up these outstanding women as examples to be followed by others.

She said: "It is important for women to enter the field of work through which they can gain knowledge, improve their standards of living and assist their husbands to increase their incomes. Work also adds to their self-confidence and strengthens their personalities."

Mrs. Jardaneh's department is very much concerned with the requirements of the special development programmes and their requirements for trained personnel. She especially pointed out that Jordan has a very high dependency rate of 1:5, while the rate of natural growth is 4.9 per cent, making 54 per cent of citizens under the age of 15. The present labour force in Jordan is only 20 per cent of the population and only 14 per cent of it are women.



TWO OUTSTANDING women workers who were honoured are employed by the Agricultural Products Factory. Hajieh Haniyyeh Mousa Mohammad (above) is 75 years old, and has been working for 28 years. She sticks labels on cans and inspects them to make sure they are perfect. Hajieh, a widow since 1948 has a 40-year old invalid daughter, who requires total care. Because of her age, Hajieh is not eligible for social security, and her salary is hardly enough to take care of her daughter. "What will happen to her when I die?" she asked.

FIFTY-TWO-year old Hajieh Bannoura Hussein Hassan (right), widowed 10 years ago, has worked at the factory for 18 years. Only after shaking hands with her can one appreciate the hard work she does. In spite of protective gloves, her chapped and blackened hands are like sand-paper.



JERUSALEM STAR LAUNCHES NEW PAGE FOR CHILDREN Calling all children in Jordan....

Do you have an unusual hobby, pet or sport?
Are you a keen photographer?
Do you write stories or poetry?
Are you a member of a children's club?

If the answer is "Yes" to any of these questions or if you have something interesting you'd like to say, The Jerusalem Star wants to hear from you.

For the first time The Jerusalem Star weekly newspaper is opening one of its pages just for children. The page will appear every week, for children, by children. (Get your parents' permission first.)

Send us your photographs, drawings, stories, poems or anything you think may be of interest to other children as soon as possible. Or you can call us on Amman 864153. Ask for Tricia Weir on extension 75.

To launch our new project The Jerusalem Star invites all you young photographers out there to enter our photo competition. If you have a clear, interesting photograph that you have taken yourself, why not enter?

The competition is open to all children up to the age of 16 and the closing date is the 31st March 1983. Here are the rules:

1. All photographs must have been taken by the children themselves.
2. Entries may be of any size, preferably in black and white, but colour will do.
3. Send entries to the address below, in a stiffened envelope if possible, with your name, age, school and home address with telephone number written clearly on the back, and a picture of yourself.
4. The Jerusalem Star cannot be held responsible for loss or damage to entries and regrets that entries cannot be returned.
5. Young people up to the age of 16 years may enter but relatives of The Jerusalem Star staff are not eligible.
6. Entries will be judged on merit according to age. Judges will include The Jerusalem Star Staff photographer. The judges' decision will be final.
7. The five winners will receive The Jerusalem Star T-shirts and a special visit to The Jerusalem Star offices for the top two winners.
8. A list of winners will appear in The Jerusalem Star on April 28th 1983.
9. All entries not received by the closing date or not abiding by the rules will automatically be disqualified.

Send your entries to:

Jerusalem Star (Photo Competition)
Ad-Dustour Building
P.O.Box 591
Amman, Jordan

Exploring the alternatives

By Star Staff Writer

IN THE 1970s, as the price of oil rose dramatically, and the world began to realize that oil was, after all, a finite resource there was a great surge of interest in "renewable" energy sources.

Wind, water and sun were all explored as potential energy sources, having several advantages. Not only are they infinitely renewable but they lend themselves to small scale and specialized development. In developing countries, in rural areas everywhere, in difficult physical conditions, it is possible to devise systems which can be adapted very precisely to local conditions.

The results of some of this work can be seen this week at the American Centre's Film Festival "Alternative Sources of Energy."

The first programme on Sunday, 13 March is devoted to wind power. Wind power is clean, noiseless and causes minimal pollution.

"Generation on the Wind" describes the construction of a 250 kilowatt windpower electric generator on the island of Cutty Hunk, 14 miles off Massachusetts.

Working in harsh conditions, the crew built one of the country's largest windmills to support the existing diesel fuel system in order to supplement the island's electricity needs.

"Gusts of Power" explores the use of wind energy in rural America. It presents a brief history of wind power, describes the machines

that are used and gives a run-down on the current revival of wind energy.

On Monday 14 March the focus will be on solar power. The programme opens with "The Solar Promise" which explains the basic principles of solar energy and the difference between active and passive systems.

It talks about the Anasazi Indians who, centuries ago, understood passive solar principles and used them in designing their ingenious cliff dwellings. These principles are now being "re-discovered" and used in modern housing.

"Solar Power" looks at the three mass solar storage systems: passive thermal, active thermal and photovoltaic thermal.

The simplest solar device is called the "breadbox" and is fairly easy to construct. Another system is "retrofit", a collector fitted onto an existing structure.

The film surveys several solar power research projects and operating systems, including one located at an air force radar base and another at an inaccessible Papago Indian reservation.

The third film of the session "Sun Power" documents the installation and operation of the largest solar energy heating and air conditioning project in the US. The project is at Trinity University in San Antonio, Texas and it supplies five dormitories and an athletic complex with hot water, heating and air-conditioning.

Both programmes being at 7.00 pm and last for approximately an hour and a quarter.

The biggest dam of all raises serious doubts

By Carole Craig

TEAMS ARE at work along the Parana River rescuing wildlife before the world's biggest hydro-electric complex opens later this year. Critics of the project say the animals are getting better attention than the people which the dam has displaced.

The Itaipu dam, costing US \$ 14 billion, will generate 12,600 megawatts - increasing Brazil's output by one-third - when the last generator is installed in 1988. It will also create a 200-kilometre-long (125-mile) lake, flooding land where 70 species of animals and 252 species of birds live, as well as archaeological sites over 8,000 years old.

In November, the lake will cover the Guaira Falls (Salto dos Sete Quedas) - the world's largest in terms of volume of water. It has already inundated some of the most fertile farmland in Brazil. There are no irrigation schemes connected with the dam, as rainfall is high in the area.

The sheer size of the project is being cited as proof of Brazil's skill in planning and execution, but critics say the dam is also proof of Brazil's habit of taking irreversible decisions without public consent.

The dam, a joint venture between Brazil and Paraguay, has displaced 40,000 people. Originally the Itaipu Binational Company tried simply to move the farmers to the northwest; then it offered prices which farmers said were well below market value. Facing church and media criticism, the company later raised the prices closer to market value.

According to Penny Lerneaux in her book

"Cry of the People", 500 people evicted from their homes in Paraguay were told that the land was needed for military security around the dam.

Paraguayan military commanders bought this land cheap and resold it to Brazilians for five times the price. Brazilians now own 50% of Paraguay's farmland, Lerneaux said.

Environmentalist Jose Lutzenberger of Rio Grande do Sul University is concerned that the planners have not taken into account the danger of earthquakes which the weight of the water on underlying basalt rock may bring, or the danger of the lake's quickly silting up due to erosion.

The Parana River has lost 70% of its forest cover over the past two decades, and erosion has become a major problem. There are plans to plant a strip of trees 500 metres wide around the whole lake to hold the soil, but Lutzenberger notes that this will not stop it from further upstream. He claims that several smaller dams would have been better, not only environmentally but economically as well.

For there are doubts over whether Brazil even needs the electricity. During the time of the dam's planning, electricity consumption was growing at 10% a year. Now the growth in demand has slackened off to around 3.5% annually. Brazil's over-capacity will be about 20-30% next year when the dam starts generating.

The dam can supply all of Paraguay's electricity needs, but only if that tiny economy can afford all the power lines and other hardware needed. Paraguay will pay for its share of the dam by selling electricity to Brazil - at 1971 prices.

(Earthscan)

Light after dark in a simple way

By Yojana Sharma

WHEN THE sun goes down in rural Nepal, it gets dark.

This is not the case in most nations, where electricity throws dots of light across the landscape after sunset. But in Nepal only 4% of the population has access to this modern power source. And most of these are in the towns, while 95% of the country's people live in the countryside.

Thus as the sun sets, the 200-kilometre-long (125-mile) road from Katmandu to the lakeside resort of Pokhara, in the shadow of the Annapurna range, fades quickly into the black bulk of the mountains.

It is a shock then, to come suddenly upon the village of Malekhu, 35 km from the capital of Katmandu. It is the only oasis of night-time light and bustle on the whole road. Malekhu is no more important than other villages of its size along the route; it is not connected to an electricity grid, nor does it have its own big hydroelectricity project.

Water mills

Malekhu gets its electricity from a slightly updated version of the traditional Himalayan water mill, or "ghatta", in which a flow of water is directed at the crudely carved vanes of a water wheel. These mills are one of the few labour-saving devices in rural Nepal.

The village miller heard about improved ghatts which could do more than simply grind grain. The new mill, developed by both UNICEF and Indian appropriate technology groups, resulted from no dramatic technological breakthrough. But it did use more efficient, spoon-shaped vanes; it housed the millstones in a friction-reducing frame, and it came with a longer shaft which allowed for the hook-up of belts to drive generators and other machinery.

The miller built such a mill, connecting belts to the shaft to power a turbine to run a small

rice dehusker, an oil press and a dynamo which lights the mill and the dwellings near it.

Labour saving

The villagers were delighted. Traditional rice husking - pounding with a pestle and then winnowing - is an all-day job which produces a small amount of clean rice. And the usual mortar-and-pestle technique for extracting mustard oil wastes half of the oil.

The mill can also operate drills and saws for small cottage industries, thus allowing the villagers to compete in the making of handicrafts with the craftsmen in the big cities.

Mountainous Nepal would seem to have a high hydroelectric potential but most of it is theoretical. Many of its 6,000 rivers suffer sharp seasonal fluctuations. It is hard to build dams in the Himalayas. Cement sets poorly in the harsh climate at high altitudes, and cracks; equipment breaks down; materials must be flown in, and experienced manpower is scarce.

Improvements

The government is slowly realising that Nepal's electricity needs cannot be satisfied by traditional large dams. So, along with larger projects of 10 megawatts or more, the government and the UN Development Programme are funding 20 mini-hydro projects of capacities ranging from 40-780 kilowatts.

But the improved water mills - most of them of only 3-10 kilowatts - offer most immediate promise for the rural people, as they can be built with local materials and skills. (One kilowatt is the power required to run one bar of an electric heater.)

Nepal has the lowest per capita electricity consumption in Asia, at only 15 kilowatt-hours per year (the equivalent of "burning" a week lightbulb for one hour a day). So the mills offer a glimmer of hope for the country's dark, isolated countryside.



The traditional Nepalese watermill wastes most of its energy overcoming friction, and can do nothing besides grinding grain. Improved versions provide electricity and mechanical power.

Photo: Tom Learmonth/Earthscan



Scene from 'Twelfth Night' as it will be presented in Amman



The cast rehearsing at the Donmar Warehouse Theatre, Covent Garden in London

Shakespeare with an Eastern touch

By Star Staff Writer

SHAKESPEARE WITH Arab dress and stylized tents is on its way to Amman with the London Shakespeare Group's production of "Twelfth Night".

The choice of Arab dress for the production reflects a certain feeling the play has of the Arab classic *Al Laila Wa Laila* (The Thousand and One Nights) with its tales of romance and intrigue. But it could also be said to have shades of a modern Egyptian television serial with all its drama and comings and goings!

It is a romantic comedy of confused identities. Viola and her brother Sebastian are shipwrecked and Viola is washed ashore in Illyria. Thinking she will be better protected, Viola disguises herself as a boy, Cesario, and becomes page to the Duke Orsino.

She falls in love with Orsino but has the job of

carrying Orsino's love letters to Olivia who promptly falls in love with her.

Sebastian arrives. When Olivia sees him she presumes he is Cesario and invites him into her house. Of course, he falls in love with her.

When Viola and Orsino come to visit Olivia, Olivia falls into Viola's arms. Sebastian comes in, the true identities are revealed and the brother and sister are re-united.

When Sebastian reveals her true identity as Viola and declares her love for Orsino he is impressed by her sincerity, realizes her love is true and falls in love with her.

The London Shakespeare Group, which is sponsored by the British Council, has been taking Shakespeare around the world for the past fifteen years. In this time they have visited Japan, South-East Asia, Nigeria, East Africa and the Middle East presenting *Macbeth*, the Merchant of Ve-

nice, *Romeo and Juliet* as well as their current production *Twelfth Night*.

Flexibility

The group averages only eight members with each actor usually playing several parts. They keep their scenery and costumes to a minimum to ensure greater flexibility in performing.

If, as they will in Amman, they find themselves performing in a modern, well-equipped theatre, they can take full advantage of the facilities. On the other hand, if the "theatre" turns out to be a bare school hall, they are able to adapt their sets and costumes and still give a full performance.

The main aim of the group is to present the works of Shakespeare with as much clarity as possible so that audiences in any part of the world, and from very different backgrounds, are able to appreciate and enjoy them.

Chinese success

Twelfth Night was first produced for the group by John Fraser for a 1982 tour of the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, China and Japan. They were only the second British drama group to visit China and thousands were turned away from each performance. After this tour they played for a six week Christmas season at the Donmar Warehouse Theatre in London.

The London Shakespeare Group will perform *Twelfth Night* at the Royal Cultural Centre on 17, 18 and 19 March. Tickets for the evening performances are JD 5 and there will be a matinee on Saturday 19 March at 4.30 pm with tickets at JD 1.

Posters

Accompanying the performances will be an exhibition of theatrical posters by the X3 Posters group of London. The work of X3 includes posters for many of the major fringe theatre groups active in Britain during the seventies. They will be on display at the Royal Cultural Centre from 10.00 am to 6.00 pm from 12 to 19 March.

The Cast

Olivia, a countess --- Stephanie Beacham
Viola, a shipwrecked lady --- Judy Geeson
Valentine, a courtier --- Richard Howard
Maria, Olivia's waiting gentlewoman --- Delena Kidd
Orsino, Duke of Illyria --- Richard Heffer
Sebastian, Viola's twin brother --- Simon Gipps-Kent
Ship's captain --- John Warner
Sir Toby Belch --- Jeremy Burnham

Photographic feast at Alia

By Vanessa Bntrouni
Special to the Star

A VISUAL feast of sunsets and twilights, snowscapes and skyscapes, wildflowers and ruins and colorful character studies are currently decking the walls of the Alia Art Gallery.

Thirteen members of Jordan's Amateur Photography club, have contributed to this dazzling display which, led by Zaid Goussous, is well selected and well presented, showing a wide range of photographic techniques, artistic sensibility and professional manipulation of colour and form. The exhibition never enters the realms of pop art or uses any savage imagery but leads us through an array of aesthetic images, sensitively handled, emotionally provocative and, at times, not without humour.

Claudette Sali creates white, tranquil moods in her silent snow scenes and Kamel Kassar concentrates on the simple beauty of wild flowers using the natural earth and grass as backgrounds.

The exhibits of Zaid Goussous sweep through various applications of camera photography - he captures animation in his studies of desert police, contrasts light and shadow like a Caravaggio and works with space and densities as solid stone. Tree trunks and land formations too are used to play on the eye and imagination of the viewer.

Saidi Abdeen creates beauty out of streetlights and wet motorways, fog and neon and Rami Khoury enchants us with his portrayals of local children and weathered faces and move into the philosophical with his distant man dwarfed by immense sky spaces. Dodi Karim changes the subject of things when she makes excursions into the studies of stone architecture - her pictures are heavier in feeling than the ethereal compositions of most of her colleagues but Suzan Abu Jaber

throws us back into joyous colour with her choruses of flowers.

Two major contributors to the exhibition are Mansour Mousher and Ziad Louza. Mansour Mousher starts off his collection with a beautiful photograph of a razor sharp sun on a desolate snowscape - the eye focuses on two large boulders in the foreground which fall away to a wasteland of sparkling snow.

He successfully captures space, height and distance in his aerial view of a mountain village surrounded by the curvy undulations of rounded hills, the eye wanders around the contours till they disappear into a distant mist. Parallel lines are unusually explored in common place objects - the alignment of spoons and the arrangement of material at a store and makes a medley of colour and symmetrical compositions from swans and below water sea life.

Ziad Louza's work is cooler, more interior, uncluttered and modern. His backcloths of white, black or green are used to accentuate the object and their various textures using as he does roses, grapes, twigs, wheat or candle flames. He also uses camera tricks to create teasers - a headless woman sits in a chair and a coastline "motif" is repeated three times in the same frame.

Muhammad Alamari and Radwan Masanat also give us basic camera studies of thrown light on solid surfaces and spectacular sunsets and Ayman Masanat works in a similar style to Ziad Louza with his bubbles and enormous eye reflecting the artist himself, the man behind the camera which together work to reveal things not as they really are.

The exhibition was opened by Her Majesty Queen Noor, the society being under her patronage, and will continue until 14 March. This is the first exhibition held by the group and we look forward to seeing many more.



John Warner

John Warner's early stage experience was gained with the Dundee Repertory of Company. He appeared in and directed "The Hollow Crown" with which he toured the USA after a season with the Royal Shakespeare Co. at the Aldwych. He has appeared at the Edinburgh and Chichester Festivals and in West End productions of "Salad Days" and "Abelard and Heloise". His films include *The Crusel Sea*, *Isadora*, *Sunday Bloody Sunday*, and *Captain's Table*.



Richard Heffer

Richard Heffer began his theatrical career at Oxford University where he was a member of the Oxford University Dramatic Society. His stage work has included several seasons with the Bristol Old Vic. His films include *Waterloo*, *Women in Love*, *Penny and Martin*, *Chronicles*. He is well known on British television having played in *Coltitz*, *Quiller*, *The Way We Live Now*, *Father Browne* and several other series. He toured East and Southern Africa for the British Council in 1976.



All Things Considered Joyce Abu Jassar

The joys of knitting

KNITTING IS an alternative to weaving as a method of producing fabric to use in clothing. But it is also much more. It is at once a necessity, a pastime, an art form, a way of finding self-expression, and even a therapeutic tool.

As a necessity in the manufacture of fabric for clothing it may have lost its origins in history. Every once in a while archaeologists dig up a little scrap of knitted material along with their pot shards, so no one is sure just when this method was first used or where.

Knitted fabric has the advantage that it has more stretch in it both vertically and latitudinally than woven material thereby providing more comfort for the wearer. When close-knitted or double-knitted it traps body heat, keeping the person warm.

Loose-knit cotton garments absorb perspiration in summer and allow air to circulate to the skin for a cooling effect. And for general appearances, knitted garments are less inclined to wrinkling.

As a pastime it is relatively inexpensive, needing only a supply of yarn, knitting needles, a pair of scissors and a blunt needle to sew the pieces together.

Many hours can pass with these few items and you don't even have to miss your favourite TV programmes as it is quite easy to follow the story line along and knit also.

With a wide variety of yarns made from acrylics, wool, cotton, and blends of these such as the novelty mohair/polyester and metallic combinations, the different sizes needles to give a close or loose texture, the rainbow of colours and shades, and a multitude of stitch patterns to work with multiplied by the range of models from snug, body-hugging to wide and loose, big balloon sleeves or little caps over the shoulders, pullovers, cardigans, and others, the knitter can design her own individual garment and be certain that she will have something unique when she is finished.

And when all the work is done the knitter has created something distinctive. She was the one to determine what it would finally look like, her own creativity finding self-expression.

In this consideration then knitting is much more than a way of turning out something to wear. It is a pathway through which the inner self finds voice in the physical world.

Because of this aspect of what might be thought of as a mundane activity, it is often used as a therapeutic tool by those treating people troubled in spirit. Through the act of creating the person with an injured psyche can work towards healing.

In Western countries knitting has gone through a cycle. Our grandmothers all worked with their needles and yarns. But as readymade clothing became increasingly available and inexpensive women put this activity aside until it was approaching the point of becoming a lost art. However it is now enjoying a comeback. In women's meetings ladies sit and listen to speakers while their fingers ply yarn to needle.

Here in Jordan it is just in the last few years that readymade clothes have become widely used by all sections of the population. Ladies are laying down their needles now. But in a few years I predict that their daughters will be back at it—knit one, purl one.

Would you believe it?

CAN TWO white poodles produce black puppies? Yes, says dog breeder Peter Parkinson, who is being sued for damages in a poodle parentage case.

The litters I have bred have always had mixed colours. I have had colours of the rainbow," he told Swansea Crown Court in Wales. But geneticist Dr. Malcolm Willis said the chances of white poodles having black puppies are practically nil. "I should think about 10m to one," he said.

Wealthy farmer Helen Martin says Parkinson's white poodle (informally known as Geoffroy) did not mate with her white champion poodle. And, she claimed, her poodle had not been mated. Miss Martin claims £5,000 damages. Case adjourned.

MAXIM'S THE luxury restaurant of the rich and famous, will shortly open a branch in Peking, it was announced in Paris. It will be the first European restaurant to open there since China became communist in 1949. Fashion designer Pierre Cardin, owner of Maxim's, has signed an agreement.

A SUGAR holding the promise of sweet foodstuffs that do not cause tooth decay is being developed. Researchers at Reading in England say they have turned concentrated sucrose into a sweetener believed harmless to teeth.

(WGT)



Jeremy Norman of Pasta Pasta

Faster, faster grows the pasta

By Angus McMill

SOMETIME IN the late seventies America went wild about pasta. Everywhere you went it was tagliatelle, vermicelli, lasagne.

Pasta shops opened in the grandest places, pasta restaurants flourished, pasta masters made tortellini on television and the White House sent out for green and white agnolotti. "It's a Pasta Avalanche!" cried Times magazine.

Now it looks as if it might happen in England too. After all these years of bright orange spaghetti in tins and brittle, mass-produced spaghetti in long blue packs, we are at last being offered the delights of a very different thing—freshly-made pasta, one of the great dishes of the world.

Top Italian restaurants, of course, have always made their own pasta. So have a handful of prized Italian delicatessens but it is only lately that Safeways took to selling freshly made tagliatelle and ravioli, lasagne and tortellini and paglia e fieno, Sainsbury's have fresh pasta in some of their branches, too. It sells out.

Then last November Jeremy Norman opened Pasta Pasta in Pimlico. This was London's first pasta shop on the American model with big baskets of different pastas made perhaps 10 minutes earlier in the basement kitchen.

There were bowls of homemade sauces too and lots of imported and Italian cheeses and sweetmeats and now Italian wines.

Flat out

It was a success almost from the start and now they are making and selling 1000 pounds of pasta every week. The pasta machines are working flat out all day and when the second Pasta Pasta opens they will get a night shift.

A small factory will be needed for the seven branches that Jeremy Norman plans to open in the next two years.

The competition has already begun. Only last Thursday London's second pasta shop opened. This was The Pasta Factory in the King's Road, and it is

already going great guns.

At the Pasta Factory all the machines are on full view inside most spectacular which stand of window and produce look like a delight of passers-by. These to become one of the sights of King's Road.

I can see many more pasta shops opening up and down the country in the months ahead. I bet there'll be lots of new pasta restaurants popping up all over the country. The Pasta Factory in the King's Road is the first of them which officially opens a new day.

Pasta for the Pasta Factory is freshly made in the kitchen, all cut selection every day. All pastas are the same basic mixture—flour, water, salt—but it can come in so many shapes that they can keep going out to please themselves for ages.

Words fail me as I think about the fun and I am doing so much trouble listening may catch it they think.

(London Express)

Diarrhoea

"The doctor who finds a cure for diarrhoea will be doing a truly great service to the human race."

- A Jordanian physician. This problem has attacked us all at different periods in our lives, causing distress and discomfort for a period of time ranging from a few hours to days, weeks, or longer. Diarrhoea has many causes.

It may happen after eating foods or spices to which an individual is allergic. In this case the diarrhoea is an effort by the body to rid itself of the irritating substance and it will stop usually within 24 to 48 hours. To avoid further episodes, the person should remember which foods or spices are to blame and then avoid them.

Another cause is food poisoning. This has two types. The food itself may be toxic as are certain types of mushrooms, shellfish at certain times of the year, some kinds of fish such as the little puffer fish found in nearby seas, and even potatoes if they are immature or sprouting.

Foods that are safe in themselves may have picked up poisonous substances on the way from the cooking process to serving at table. Long ago copper cooking pots were in use here and if acidic foods were left in them for any amount of time they acquired dissolved copper, thus causing poisoning.

Other things like insect sprays when used in the kitchen or around foods can produce symptoms. Read the label to see if a spray is safe around foods before you buy a can for the kitchen.

Also when shopping be sure to check the manufacture and expiration dates on canned and packaged foods. Don't buy either out of date foods or packages that are damaged.

In the preparation of foods also take care that fresh meats, poultry and vegetables are in good condition before cooking and then cook thoroughly. This can eliminate many kinds of bacteria and their toxins. After serving a meal, refrigerate remaining foods immediately and don't keep anything longer than three days.

Fresh fruit and vegetables that are to be served raw should be washed several times in clean water. Some people prefer to add a disinfectant such as Milton to this washing.

Nervousness and stress can also cause diarrhoea. Here it is necessary to know what is making the person nervous and to solve the problem thereby relieving the symptom.

A direct allergy to unsuspected intestinal parasites—worms, to use a not-so-nice word—may also bring long-lasting diarrhoea. Amman's water is

chlorinated but if you've gone and seen around the countryside a drink well-water or from streams may have swallowed a few out.

Diarrhoea can be a deceptive disease with a gradual onset over 14 days. A general feeling of being unwell, with headache and dizziness, can be contracted from undercooked or food that has been handled by others. The Ministry of Health has an annual health certificate for food handlers—cooks, waiters, etc.—but this is not an absolute guarantee.

Antibiotics have done much good in treating serious infectious diseases that in the past were a life, but they do have certain dangers. And one of these is that they are "killing" the disease-causing bacteria that normally live in the large intestine. This gives the "bad" bacteria a chance to multiply and cause diarrhoea.

Don't try to do your own diagnosis but, as soon as you have any persistent or severe diarrhoea, see your family doctor and let him or her know your complaints.

Joyce Niles is a member of the American Medical Writers Association.



On stage at the Dubai International Hotel

Alia troupe takes Jordan to the Gulf



Singer Faiek Hattar and his musicians

Guitarist beats the storms



Guitarist William Matthews

• The Alia Folklore Dance Troupe is back in Amman after a successful tour of the United Arab Emirates.

They were taking part in a special "Jordan Week" which was sponsored by Sheikh Hasher Al-Maktoum, the director of Dubai's Department of Information, Jordan's ambassador to the U.A.E. Mr. Amer Shammout, the Jordanian Consul-General in Dubai Mr. Talal Al-Hassan and the manager of Alia's Dubai office Mr. Mazen Sleem.

This weeks trip was the third overseas visit for the group since it was established in 1980 and they are looking forward to many more.

But we are hoping that they won't neglect their Jordanian audiences. Maybe we will be able to see the television programme taped by Dubai Television during their performances there.

• American guitarist and lutanist William Matthews must have left Jordan feeling quite proud.

Snowstorms in Amman are usually a sign for the population to stock up well on food and hibernate in front of the TV set. But on Sunday night he managed to draw about 350 stout-hearted music lovers to a recital at the Jordan Inter-continental Hotel.

Amongst those enjoying the music was American film producer Elizabeth Comber. Elizabeth was in Jordan last year for CBS News and she was back in town for a few days to organize work on a TV documentary on the Jordanian family. She hopes to be back in the summer to start filming the programme, using the Jerash festival as a back drop.

William Matthews visit to Yarmouk University could also be counted as something of a triumph.

Attracting an enthusiastic audience of 200 students turned out to be the easy part when Matthews, and the American Centre staff who travelled with him, set off to return to Amman, they had to cope with snow, fog, blocked roads and a car with a determination to slide.

Happily, they survived the ideal without harm and Matthews said apart from the weather, his visit to Jordan went very smoothly and was most enjoyable.

Dallas desserts

BELIEVE IT or not, I have a highly-placed friend in the television production business. Because of my fertile imagination and sober judgement, he likes to try out story ideas on me before starting new serials. His latest is a show called "Just Desserts". The idea of the programme would be to cash in on the great success of some American shows, by giving their characters exactly what they deserved.

The first programme to fall victim to this frontier justice is to be "Dallas", and it will be the most satisfying episode of that crime against humanity ever produced. As the curtain rises, the hero J.R. is in the middle of sabotaging his brother's oil well to spite the Ewing company. He finishes attaching explosive charges and wiring everything up, all the time snickering unbearably. Suddenly, oil gushes forth from the ground, marking the discovery of a great new petroleum source and drowning J.R. in the process.

As the Ewings gather the next day to celebrate the disaster, their maid Jemima brings in a new tray of liquor. Of course the men all rush for a glass of bourbon, and all succumb within seconds to arsenic Jemima has cunningly added to the bottle.

The Ewing womenfolk are all that is left. Sister Pam, overcome by grief, drives off in her 1983 Porsche and a two-ton truck overturns on her. Sister Lucy, being operated on the next day to get her legs lengthened, dies of complications. Donna, the author, is trapped to death in the stable when the horses realize her smile is prettier than theirs. The vixen Sue Ellen dies of saccharine poisoning caused by sweet thoughts of her son John Ross. Miss Ellie, the matriarch of the Ewing clan, chokes to death on Swiss chocolates. Meanwhile the Ewings' archrivals, the Barneses, annihilate one another in an argument over the weather in Oslo.

Films

The Goethe Institute presents "Mathias Kneissl" directed by Reinha Hauff and starring Hans Brenner, Ruth Drexler, Eva Mutes and Hanna Schygulla.

Tuesday 15 March at 8.00 pm

The American Centre has a festival of films on Alternative Sources Energy.

"Generation on the wind" and "Gusts of Power"

Sunday 13 March at 7.00 pm

"The Solar Promise" "Solar Power" and "Sun Power"

Monday 14 March at 7.00 pm

The French Centre presents "Chère Inconnue" a 1979 film starring Simone Signoret, Jean Rochefort, Delphine Seyrig and Genevieve Fontanel.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, 11, 12 and 13 March at 7.30 pm

Theatre

The British Council presents the London Shakespeare Group "Twelfth Night" at the Royal Theatre

Thursday, Friday and Saturday 17, 18 and 19 March at 8.00 pm

Saturday 19 March at 4.30 pm. Tickets available from the British Council

Videos

At the French Centre For Children: Aventures: Les nouvelles aventures de Vidoenq "Les Trois crimes de Vidoenq"

Monday 14 March at 5.00 pm

Histoire: Des autos et des hommes "Les amees folles"

Monday 14 March at 6.00 pm

Documentaire: Inventaire des campagnes "La creation des gestes"

Wednesday 16 March at 5.00 pm

Cinema: Encyclopedie audiovisuelle "Les annees 20"

Wednesday 16 March at 6.00 pm

Telefilm: "Messieurs Les Galopins" a film of Pierre Cardinal starring Raymond Acquaviva, Rudi Coupe and Emmanuel Dechartre.

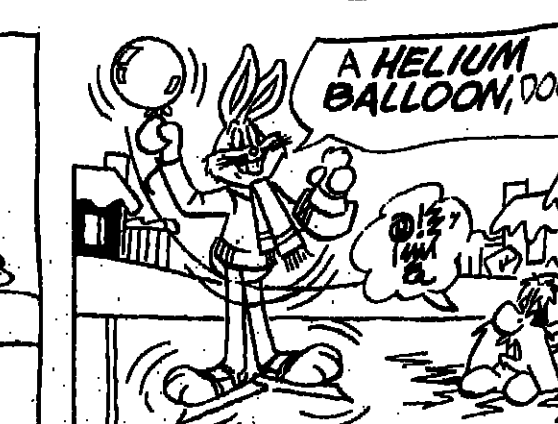
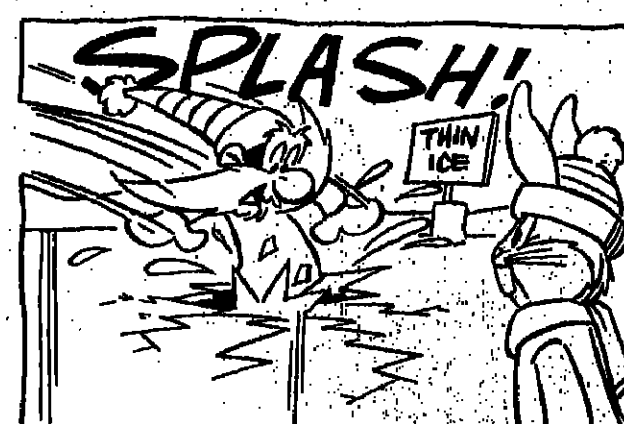
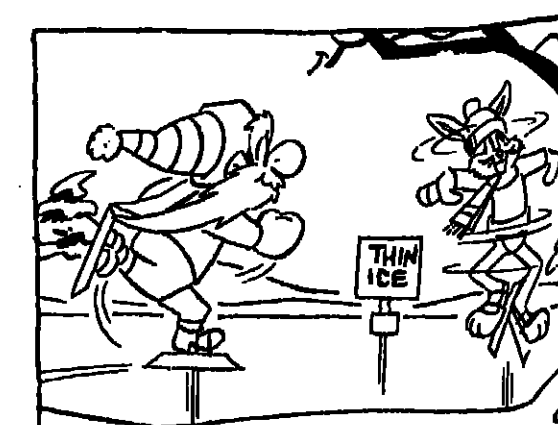
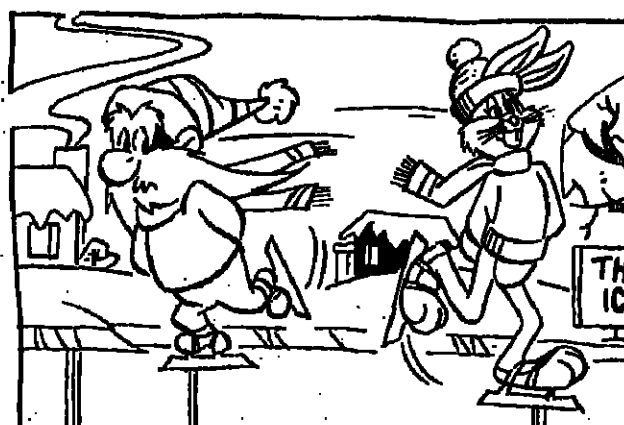
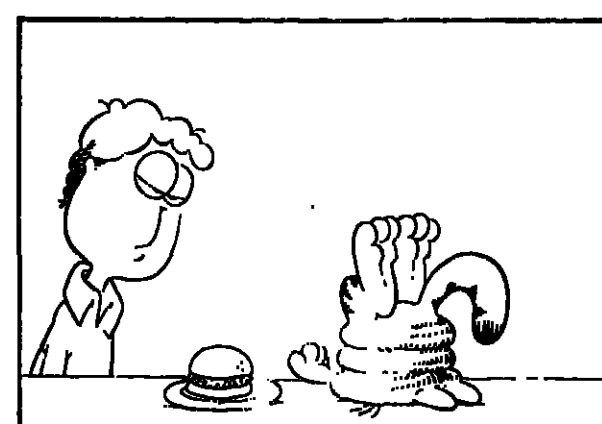
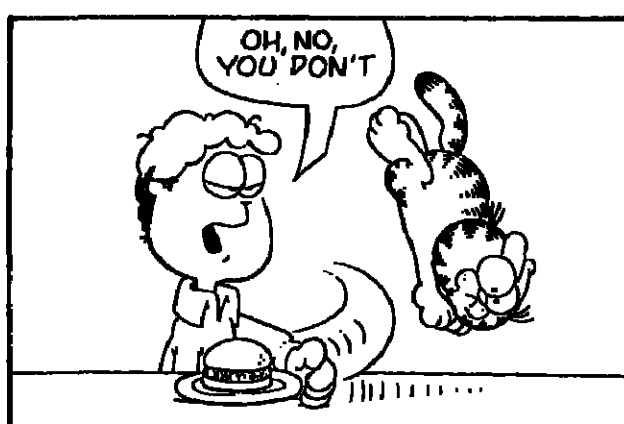
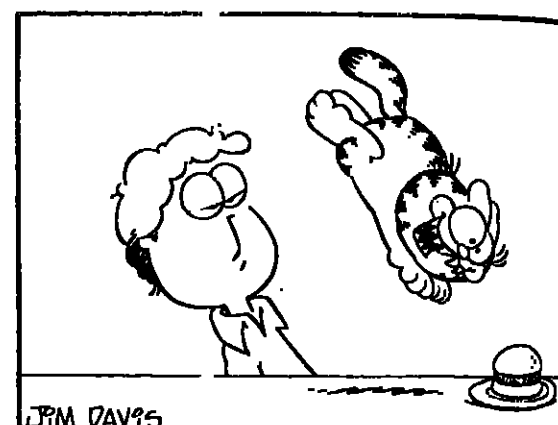
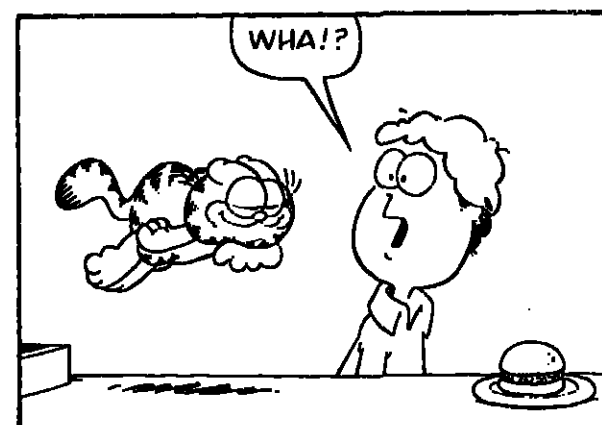
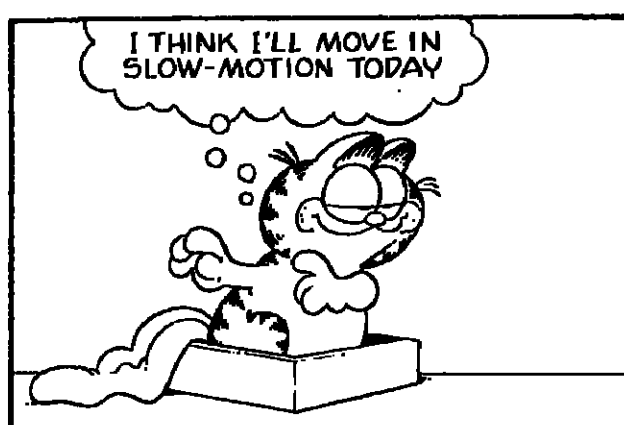
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THE JERUSALEM STAR 21



BRIDGE by Terence Reese

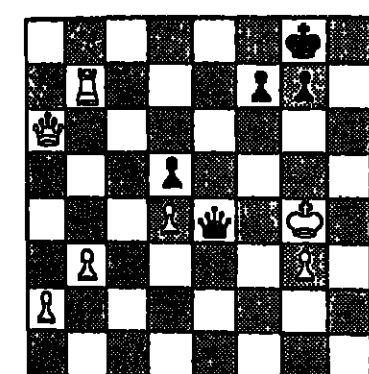
North	South	West	East
Q 10 9	K 10 8 6 4	A 7 3 2	A 7 3 2
A 6 4	K 10 8 6 4	A 7 3 2	A 7 3 2
Q 10 9	K 10 8 6 4	A 7 3 2	A 7 3 2
A 6 4	K 10 8 6 4	A 7 3 2	A 7 3 2

Dealer South, Love all. What strikes you, I wonder, about the bidding of this deal from the team event at Biarritz?

The bidding by Fred Hamilton,

South, was on the forward side, certainly, but note the idiotic double by East on the first round. It was extremely unlikely that his side would be able to buy the contract, and meanwhile his intervention might help the opponents. Which it certainly did.

South ruffed the opening club lead, played the King of hearts, then knocked out the Ace of spades. East led a diamond and now Hamilton finessed the Jack, because he intended to finesse in trumps and to discard two diamonds on dummy's good spades. This plan went well, and there was a gain of 11 match points, since at the other table South played in Four Hearts and made just ten tricks. If East had kept quiet North-South would probably not have bid the slam and surely would not have made it.



advance up the board by 1 K-K15 and try for a win.

White, an international master, failed to solve the puzzle during the game. Can you do better?

Chess solution

Kid mate.
ch: 3 K-R6, Q-K6 ch! 4 K-R5, Q-K15?? P-B3 ch! 2 K-R5, P-K13 (a) is correct. The game ended (b) 1

V. Ravikumar v P. Wells, Grievouson Grant British Championships 1982.

White (to move) ties a rook and a pawn up, but his checked king has to escape the threats from the black queen. The question for White is whether perpetual queen attack (Q-R8 ch and Q-K5 (a) to retreat 1 K-R3, allowing a draw by ch) or (b) to



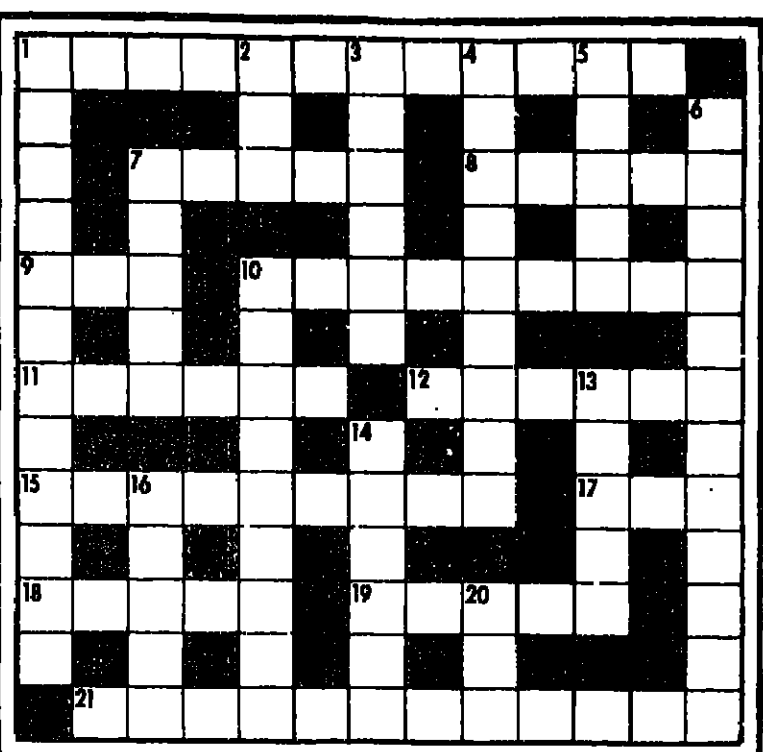
How many words of four letters or more can you make from the letters shown here? In making a word, each letter may be used once only. Each word must

Across

- Industrious form-artisans are members of it (7-5)
- Near a reconstructed ring (5)
- See 3 Down
- Herb used in the kitchen the French way (3)
- She isn't as confused by rash behaviour (9)
- Concentrated on where campers shelter (6)
- Better footballer (6)
- Where you'll find a record of the meeting very shortly (2,1,6)
- Panel-makers keep it inside (3)
- Additional one in a crowd on the set (5)
- Intoxicated but far from relaxed (5)
- Produces a formal salutation and introduces the members (8,4)

Down

- Expert in discovering liquid assets (5-7)
- Sign of winter that is round the capital of Canada (3)
- & 8 Ac. Hard look coming from one with a monocle? (6,5)
- It leads us to listlessness, in a way (9)



- This is used for balancing a system of relative values (5)
- Dimensions of certain chaps among a variety of mates (12)
- Keep away from endless disturbed travel (5)
- Offsets the advantages of convenient headgear, one hears (9)
- Buy the drinks for a plea-

- surable occasion (5)
- Name the man very narrowly elected! (6)
- Somehow a Michaelmas daisy emerges from (arcs (5)
- It's used in filling a saloon (3)

Solution

Just in: 16 Aster; 20 Gas
10 Handicap; 13 Treat; 14
Scale; 6 Measurements; 7 Avert;
Ice; 3 Glassy; 4 Lassitude; 5
Down: 1 Water-diviner; 2
arms.
Extra: 19 Tight; 21 Presents
15 In a minute; 17 Elm; 18
Fistless; 11 Intest; 12 Punter;
Arms; 8 Scar; 9 Knot; 10
HAIRBRUSH
Airbrush airbus arts bash blas
brush brush burst burst bush
hush rush rush shirt shrub
surah.

Solution

contain the large letter, and there must be at least one nine-letter word in the list. No plurals; no foreign words; no proper names. TODAY'S TARGET: 15 words, good; 18 words, very good; 21 words, excellent.



Word Game
HUB
ASH
RIR

